

Bill to Cut Questionnaires; Shackle Dispute Unsolved; Divide India Into States?

The World's Day—October 17, 1942

Washington: Vote to Cut 'Questions' Unanimous
The Senate Education and Labor Committee voted unanimously to recommend passage of a bill reducing the number of government questionnaires business men must answer by eliminating unnecessary duplication.

The House Agriculture Committee approved a bill to suspend for the duration of the war the child labor provisions of the Sugar Act. The Senate Military Committee approved the bill to draft 18- and 19-year-olds and the House prepared to act on a similar measure. James F. Byrnes, Economic Director, said he had arranged for the War Labor Board and Treasury Department to "bring all salaries under control" under the new anti-inflation law. He also granted Secretary of Agriculture Wickard broad authority to regulate wages of agricultural workers.

In Europe: Shackling Dispute Continues
Shackling of prisoners remained an unsolved dispute. The German Government announced that it had decided to treat its prisoners, British, Russians, and presumably French, as a unit. Any "mis-treatment" of German prisoners on any front "will have to be paid for by the entirety of war prisoners taken by German soldiers without regard to such prisoners' nationality," the Berlin Radio said. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., first United States Cabinet member to visit England, told a press conference that he had no particular mission. It was believed that some of his conferences with British officials dealt with lease-lend in reverse, by which the United States is receiving certain British war materiel.

New England: Would Divide India Into States
Proposing that India should be divided into sovereign states of equal rank, C. Brooke Elliott today addressed opening luncheon of The Twentieth Century Association. [Page 2.]

National: Speedup of Japanese Labor Asked
Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon in a wire to President Roosevelt urged a speedup in the recruiting of Japanese evacuees for farm labor, adding that if voluntary methods failed then the Japanese "should be compelled to work or be told they will be deported after the war."

An emergency army of white collar workers, women and students marched into the vast apple orchards of the Wenatchee and Yakima districts of the State of Washington to help save a crop valued in the millions. Molten metal which spilled into a pool of water in the open hearth section of the Continental Roll and Steel Foundry war plant near Pittsburgh, exploded, injuring at least 34 workmen, none seriously, and rocking the nearby Ohio River communities of Coraopolis and Sewickley.

Americas: Cuba and Russia Establish Ties
Cuba established diplomatic relations with Moscow for the first time since the Czarist days of Imperial Russia, becoming the only Latin American nation to have formal relations with the Soviet Union. Cuba, Brazil, Mexico and Ecuador are reported having interceded in an effort to adjust misunderstandings between Chile and the United States which grew out of charges of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles that two South American states were permitting Axis agents to spy on allied shipping.

France: Use of Chutists' Arms Verboten
Vichy issued a warning that any persons retaining and using arms and ammunition dropped by parachutes would be tried by special state tribunals. Axis dispatches claimed outbreaks in France were quieting down.

Casualties at Lyon were said by the dispatches of the London Times to have totaled 240, of which 40 were fatalities, as a result of rioting in protest of shipment of French workers to Germany. Ambieru casualties were listed at 15 killed and 200 wounded.

A Dakar naval flier was reported killed Sunday in an engagement over French West Africa, but the Vichy announcements were seen as using this claim in their propaganda to extort further Empire concessions from France.

French naval technicians and dockworkers have been sent from France via Germany to Greece to restore docks near Athens, destroyed during the invasion, Turkish reports said.

India: General Auchinleck Arrives in New Delhi
Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, former commander of the British Eighth Army in North Africa, has arrived in New Delhi. The dispatch did not reveal the official capacity of General Auchinleck, who was relieved of command of the Eighth Army Aug. 18.

The War:
Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Labor Settlements 99 P. C. Plus

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—American labor and management have co-operated better than 99 per cent in settling their disputes through collective bargaining and conciliation, John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, reported Oct. 16. "This is not a perfect record," he said in an address prepared for

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Scrap Drive In Boston Is Far Over Top

City exceeds its quota by 400,000 pounds; little town of Cuttyhunk has amazing record.

Boston today had left its scrap quota far behind and was hourly adding to it as the scramble for scrap continued throughout the city. Last night, with City trucks still rolling into the dumping yards, Commissioner George Hyland of the Public Works Department announced that Boston had exceeded its quota figure by 400,000 pounds. The total at that hour was announced as 3,900,000 pounds. Of that amount, 1,750,000 pounds had been collected by schools, Commissioner Hyland said.

This was the fifth day of Boston's drive. It will be continued throughout next week, with the tin-can collection postponed which ordinarily would have begun Monday. Officials of the Salvage Division, War Production Board, believe it more important to scrape up every bit of unused metal and rubber that can be found in the City, and developments have proved that this task will require at least another week.

Salvage officials announced today that Milton, because of the huge job of collecting scrap, had postponed its tin-can collection, scheduled for next week, for a month. Boston already had postponed its tin-can collection and other towns may follow their example, officials said.

In the spotlight today was the amazing record of the little town of Cuttyhunk in Buzzards Bay. This community of 36 persons appeared on the way to a national record when it had gathered 20 tons of junk, or 2 1/2 tons a family. Scrap drive officials said that this was nearly five times the per capita contribution of towns which had led the campaign earlier.

Cdr. James A. Kennedy, Commander of the Military Police Camp at Breakheart Reservation in the Wakefield-Saugus area, today assigned 15 soldiers, a non-commissioned officer, and a truck to assist in the scrap collection in Medford and 18 soldiers, a non-commissioned officer and a truck to aid in Malden. The military police will work on the scrap collection.

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Fighting Intensifies on Guadalcanal; Stalingrad Defense Faces Vital Hour; Wage Control Aimed to Halt Inflation

Byrnes moves to plug loophole by bringing all salaries under Government rule.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Production needs of the nation today came into direct conflict with the Government's efforts to control the cost of living.

While Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes moved to plug an inflation loophole by bringing all salaries under Government control and entrusting farm wages to the Department of Agriculture, the War Labor Board granted an increase of \$1 a day to 10,000 copper, lead, and zinc workers to alleviate a critical labor shortage.

The pay increase in nonferrous metals is subject to the approval of Mr. Byrnes, who will have to decide between labor's argument that the pay increase is necessary to keep miners from drifting off to shipyards and aircraft companies and employers' contention that the "real issue is not wages—it is manpower."

The argument that higher wages of metals are necessary to stimulate production has also been used by the Department of Agriculture in pressing for higher farm prices. Mr. Byrnes yesterday delegated to the Department of Agriculture the job of putting the farm price ceilings of the new price-control law into effect. Congress specified that these prices should give "adequate weighting" to the cost of farm labor.

Will Step In

At the same time Mr. Byrnes warned all Government agencies dealing with living costs that he will step in "where there are conflicts or where I think economic stabilization is threatened in any field."

Mr. Byrnes' action in bringing all salaries under control settled an argument as to whether the Government would do anything about salaries under \$5,000. Control over

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Move Against Cyprus and Syria Seen in Axis Activity in Greece

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 17—Reliable reports from Greece seem to indicate that the German High Command has not given up its earlier plans for a possible move against Cyprus and Syria. These reports support earlier claims that Vichy is collaborating with the Nazis in Greece and the news that 100 French Syrian soldiers sent from France are now being trained as paratroopers at the Eleusis Aerodrome by the Germans is especially significant.

Also 500 to 600 French officers and sailors are said to be barbed and are being trained in the naval base at Salamis and the Greeks think these men are intended by the Nazis for some Mediterranean adventure.

Whist an Axis move against Cyprus now has become extremely difficult, it must not be excluded as an Axis still control the Greek islands and it is known that Rhodes is still filled with Italian troops.

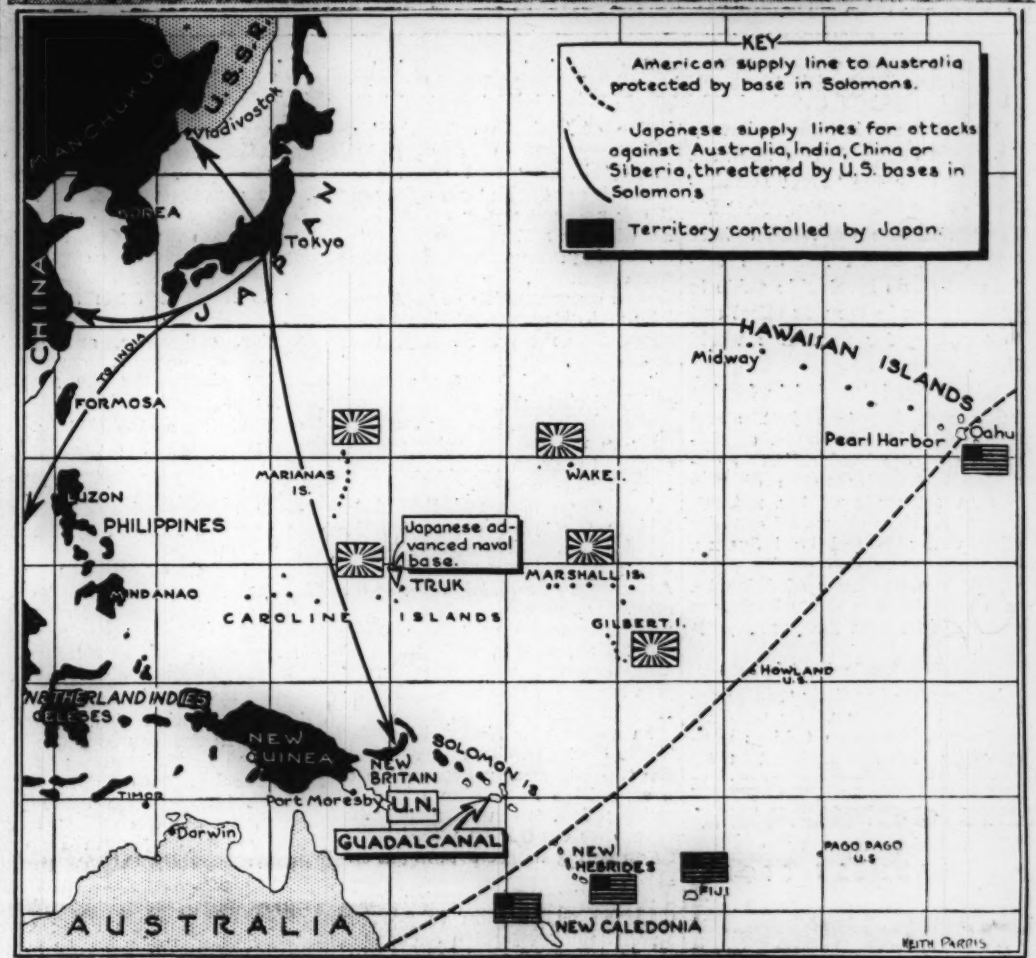
Admittedly the British have recently reinforced the defense of Cyprus and Syria and Gen. Georges Catroux and the Fighting French have been training Lebanese and Syrians for defense measures. But much depends on United Nations air power and the Axis may still hope that the Egyptian campaign is monopolizing United Nations' aircraft and they may yet be tempted to try a gamble on a direct attack on the Syrian mainland, especially when the Russian winter releases part of the Luftwaffe from operations elsewhere.

Reliable reports from Greece confirm considerable Axis military activity on the Greek mainland and therefore such a move must not be dismissed.

Another possible Axis move this winter, it is felt in Turkey, remains the final subjugation of Vichy and a move to gain complete control of the French North African colonies.

Potential Danger Spot
Meanwhile, Bulgaria, despite its confused internal situation still remains a potential danger spot for Eastern Europe. While it is generally admitted by the travelers arriving here from Bulgaria that the bulk of the Bulgarian people are against participation in war it must not be forgotten that the Bulgarians are ruled by a small pro-Axis clique.

One competent neutral observer on Bulgarian affairs told this correspondent last week "the Nazis



Associated Press Photo from United States Marine Corps; Staff Artist

Guadalcanal—War Front of the Week

Top: A shell-pitted field on Guadalcanal in the Solomons which the Marines have utilized as a parking lot for fighting planes. The stockade arrangement, center, was built by the Japanese before the Americans landed. Bottom: The broad arena of the Pacific Southwest and the vital importance of the Solomons and New Guinea to supply routes of both the United Nations and the Japanese are indicated. The United States and Japanese flags show bases held by the two opposing powers. Jointly held United Nations bases are indicated by the letters U. N.

Scandinavia Tense Under War Buffets

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A United Nations "invasion" effort—or perhaps even a major Commando raid—in Norway this autumn or winter undoubtedly would result in numerous attempted uprisings by the long-suffering Scandinavians. But whether any of them could be successful or develop into a serious threat to the Germans' rear is something that few persons can comment upon with any degree of certainty.

News of steadily increasing repressive measures in Norway and Denmark and the recent vituperative Berlin press outbursts against Sweden would seem to indicate not only that the Germans are greatly concerned about the situation in Scandinavia, but that they are making every effort to tighten

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

U. S. Solomons Move Has Twofold Purpose

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—A double strategy lies behind the American attempt to hold the Solomon Islands, which now threatens to develop into one of the most intense sea engagements yet witnessed in the Pacific.

The first purpose was strategic. It was to break the keystone of the Japanese encirclement in the Southwest Pacific, and at the same time to protect our own supply lines. The second was tactical. It was to draw the Japanese Navy into a position where important units would be vulnerable to attack by the United Nations' fighting ships.

At this moment the second objective appears to have been rather too successful. But only when transmission is resumed by the radios of the United States Fleet—now silenced under battle orders—will it be possible to tell whether the Japanese have run into a trap, or whether the strength of Nippon's naval striking force has once more been underestimated.

Enemy Sends Capital Ship
Appearance of one Japanese battleship in the Solomons island engagement is cited by some commentators as a major reason for the Japanese successes. Hitherto the Japanese have not risked their capital ships in the restricted island waters, nor have they dared to shift their main battle line from the defense of Japan proper.

Immediately the question will be asked: "Where are the big battlewagons of the United States Navy?" Two factors bear upon this answer. The first is that naval men, despite the growing importance of aircraft, have generally believed that a full-dress naval engagement of capital ships was still a distinct possibility in the Pacific. Most United States battleships may thus remain where they will best serve in such potential dispositions.

The second is that the United States Navy—knowing the Japanese penchant for economy of force—may have decided that the Solomon Islands could be defended and re-enforced with heavy cruisers

*Situation critical on two major battle fronts in Russia and Pacific; details scarce.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

The situation remains critical in the two crucial battles raging on opposite sides of the world.

While Russian Army headquarters acknowledged a fourth retreat in 60 hours in the 54-day-old siege of Stalingrad, heavily intensified ground fighting apparently was continuing between encroaching Japanese troops and United States marines and soldiers in the vicinity of the American-held air base on Guadalcanal.

Details are sparse in the swiftly developing situation in the Solomons, but newly-landed Japanese artillery is known to be shelling American positions while offshore United States torpedo boats seem to be bearing the brunt of the naval battle. The Navy said the swift little craft had scored a probable hit on a Japanese cruiser.

Official Washington sources refused to be drawn into a categorical prediction that United States forces would be able to maintain their foothold in the islands so vital to the command of the supply lines to the Far Pacific, out there was, nevertheless, a restrained optimism in their attitude.

Coupled with this attitude—and the coupling may be based on undivulged knowledge rather than due to a mere coincidence—was an impression that a major battle was impending between capital units of the American and Japanese fleets.

Presumably first-line American vessels are nearing the Solomons, if not already there. The Navy announced yesterday that a strong enemy flotilla, including at least one battleship, was hovering off Guadalcanal and another large concentration of war vessels 200 miles northwest of that island.

In any event, the ability of American troops on Guadalcanal to hold out against the determined Japanese assault would seem to be dependent upon the arrival of help in force at the quickest possible moment. The comparative success the Japanese have had in landing reinforcements on Guadalcanal is not reassuring. It might indicate that American air strength has not been as strong as might be desired.

In Russia, meanwhile, the renaissance crisis at Stalingrad has plainly reached an acute stage. The Germans appear to be hurling at least 60,000 troops and a tank division into their main assault and they claim to have cut off Russian forces northeast of the city. This development, incidentally, may mean that the Germans have isolated Marshal Timonshenko's counterattacking reserves from the main defenders of the stronghold, a development which would be fraught with the utmost seriousness.

London military quarters attempted to squeeze a few drops of cheer out of the Stalingrad news by raising the conjecture as to whether the German High Command approved of the assault. If the Russians can hold out in the face of this new attack, they say, it may widen the reported breach between Hitler and his generals. And if they can't—?

The war came dangerously close to the North American continent with the sinking of a ferry steamer, plying between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, by a submarine lurking off the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. The submarine struck without warning and there were heavy fatalities.

Guadalcanal:

'Stiff, Tough Fight,' Knox Tells World

While Army and Navy officials in Washington awaited word on progress of the fighting on embattled Guadalcanal, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox asserted "there's no concealing there's a good, stiff, tough fight on, which has not yet been determined."

Replying to a press conference question whether he thought the American position could be held, Secretary Knox declared: "I certainly hope so. I expect so. I don't want to make any predictions, but every man out there, afloat and ashore, will give a good account of himself."

When a reporter misunderstood his "I expect so," and asked if he had said, "I bet so," the Secretary

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Workers' Ideas Boost Production at Big Lynn General Electric Plant

Abolishment Of All India Provinces?

Proposing that all of India's 11 Provinces should be abolished and that the entire country should be divided into sovereign states of equal rank, with boundaries drawn with all practicable regard for religious majorities and economic unities, C. Brooke Elliott, English barrister and for some years a lecturer at Ceylon Law College, addressed the first luncheon meeting of the season at the Twentieth Century Association today.

Mr. Elliott further proposed the unification of these Indian Provinces in a federation of free, sovereign, and independent states, analogous to the United States, with a central federated legislature having only such powers as might be delegated to it by common consent of the several states.

Certain difficulties were foreseen by Mr. Elliott in putting such a plan into effect, since it would be necessary to deal with such prime matters as: 1—defense—the Army and Navy; 2—a finance and customs union; and 3—the relation of India to the British Commonwealth of Nations as an integral part of it, with the King as the "constitutional linchpin"—as in the case of the existing Dominions—or a complete severance with the republican form of government.

This is the first time Mr. Elliott's plan has been made public. Previous plans for a united and independent India, he pointed out, have brought objections from the Provinces, which feared that their status would be rendered at least nominally inferior to that of sovereign Indian states.

"It is likely that at the close of the present war some 2,000,000 or more Indian soldiers will be under arms," Mr. Elliott said. "If they could unite under an acceptable leader, they could do as they wished," he added, "but so far the Indian soldier has despised politicians and politics."

"The Indian," he continued, "values prestige, analogous to the Oriental concept of 'face'." Pointing to the difference between the four existing political parties in India, Mr. Elliott said: "The Congress Party demands an immediate Hindu majority government; the Moslem League demands separate self-governing Moslem provinces, and the Indian States desire their own tempered absolutism of their princes, with rights conserved under treaties with Great Britain."



By a Staff Photographer

Thompsonville Section's Collection

This heap of metal in the Thompsonville section of Newton has attracted the attention of thousands of persons passing along the Worcester Turnpike. One of the biggest piles in Newton, it is a tribute to the loyalty of Italian-Americans, many of whom live in this section. They have entered the all-out scrap drive with enthusiasm. Two young women were making their contribution to the pile as the cameraman came along.

Foreign Traders Favor Free Enterprise

Exporters and importers at every American dock side this week are mulling over the "Final Declaration" of the twenty-ninth National Foreign Trade Convention here last week, which has been distributed as an invaluable guide to co-operation in the war effort and to planning for peacetime world trade.

With those interested in foreign trade reaching into just about every American business, consideration of the Declaration is expected eventually to be directly felt in all parts of the nation's economy, while allies and enemies alike will also feel its influence, but fortunately in opposite ways, agreed the hundreds of delegates who attended the several sessions and helped frame the year's platform.

Fighting Trade Restrictions
While pledging their "entire resources to victory under wartime controls, the foreign traders nevertheless kept burnished their

badge of "private enterprise" as "indispensable to any lasting peace," holding that opportunity for such enterprise "can exist only if our national policy avoids both isolationism and regimentation."

Steering through fogs of wartime preoccupations, the traders reaffirmed condemnation of "nationalistic and discriminatory" measures adopted to meet the last postwar emergency.

"We are fighting for a peace which will bring freedom from these trade restrictions and for the open door to the rehabilitating process of sound reconstruction measures," read the declaration.

The convention rededicated itself to the "principle of nondiscriminatory, multilateral trade" and praised the Anglo-American Agreement of Feb. 23, 1942, as the basis for immediate steps to prevent recurrence of "trade bilateralization, barriers, exchange manipulation, quotas and licenses, export subsidies, excessive and preferential tariffs and other devices."

In bidding its National Foreign Trade Council to an all-year task, the convention asked formation of a committee on foreign trade reconstruction, to utilize private-enterprise experts on world trade, co-operating with Government experts.

Supporting the international gold standard as essential to postwar stabilization of foreign exchanges, the traders held that "what stabilization of price levels is to war finance, stabilization of the exchange is to postwar reconstruction."

Assuming a watch-dog role on present Government controls of export and import trade, the traders generally agreed with what has been done but specified several instances where improvements must be made, urging "the least possible disruption of established channels of supply and distribution."

Minimizing License Delays
Changes in government control have been proposed "to minimize delays in license procedure," so that "delays in movement of goods can be avoided"; technical improvements already have been noted as a result of these proposals, it was announced.

The Declaration attacked as unenforceable the regulation specifying control beyond the jurisdiction of the United States of resale prices and use of goods.

Ironically, relaxation of trade restrictions during and after the war, generally agreed to be the

most constructive policy for peacetime trade, stands to benefit the liquor interests, who beat the drum for such enterprise "for free trade." The Declaration asked a loosening of censorship and mail regulations, particularly with established customers in the Americas, as a way to improve trade and good will.

"Valor, endurance, and sacrifice" of the merchant marine was noted, "commanding the nation's pride and gratitude."

Gratified by a shipbuilding program producing 700 vessels this year and "probably 1,500" next year, it urged postwar support for private shipping, instead of the disintegration suffered by the last war's fleet.

The stated objective now is "continuance, under private ownership and operation, of adequate freight and passenger service under the American flag to all markets on a scale commensurate with the national interests."

The Declaration also: approved war-risk insurance under the War Shipping Administration; asked for centralization of government agencies interested in trade promotion, to avoid conflict; asked postwar financing with help of private capital, even though growth of Government institutions such as the Export-Import Bank might let the nation think Government capital is the only available instrument; approved lend-lease but asked the privilege of furthering trade marks and brands on lend-lease shipments, to help postwar sales; attacked antitrust and other prosecutions against American firms, saying such was "prejudicial" to the war effort; praised inter-American co-operation, now and postwar; attacked "unilateral administrative measures" voiding international agreements; asked standardization of trade specifications throughout the Americas; asked extension, to a world basis, of the system of commercial arbitration demonstrated successfully hemispherically.

It asked "full compensation" for damage by the enemy to foreign investments; praised such measures as the United States-Canadian treaty to prevent double taxation in an era of unprecedented taxes; envisaged postwar global air transport by passenger and freight companies buying war-time planes; asked extension of the principle of New York's foreign trade zone to other American ports; and for general education in foreign trade, urged extension of its 12 regional committees, covering school and college courses, adult classes, radio programs, forums, and co-operation between Government and private experts.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperatures today with occasional light rain during the afternoon. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts: Moderate temperatures today with occasional light rain in the west portion and beginning in the east portion during the afternoon.

Southwestern Maine: Moderate temperatures today.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Moderate temperatures today with occasional light rain over the extreme south portion.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 6:00 p. m.: height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 6:42 a. m.: height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 1:06 p. m.: height 9.1 feet.
Monday, 7:47 a. m.: height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 6:31 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:29 p. m.

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Entered at second class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., on September 11, 1911, for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1938.

Tool Makers Must Make Trips to China

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP)—Tool makers were called upon today by Elmer A. Clark, Vice-President of the Budd Wheel Company, to carry their skill to China, South America, and India.

"Back in 1930, American tool engineers were in Australia, sharing their wealth of experience with the Australians, showing them the best we had in modern ways of doing things," he told the American Society of Tool Engineers in a prepared address.

"A great many more were in Russia, helping develop a race of mechanics out of peasant farmers so that they could do for themselves."

"But for those hands at work now, where would we be during our waiting time of getting ready (for war)? Where might we not be today had we done more of it for China, for South America, for India?"

"If we are seeing the value in today's help from what was done in the past, may we not prepare for tomorrow's protection by doing more? The tremendous masses of those populations are our future hope or our future downfall."

Mr. Clark said that one railroad out of Detroit passes across piled high with strange-looking gray scrap.

"Those piles are bones," he said. "Bones from India. White-bleached bones of cattle that have been gathered off the Indian plains and raked up out of the bed of the Ganges. Natives received seven cents a day in wages for collecting them. Those bones are barged to tidewater and shipped through two great oceans halfway around this globe to Detroit. Later they are ground up and bought by Michigan farmers that their crops may be more generous."

"Rich India and rich Detroit! And the traffic between them is bones! Can a world peace stand on that footing?"

Otto W. Winter of Chicago, President of the Society, said that there was a serious shortage of tool engineers, whom he described as "actually the brains behind the war production."

He told 1,000 delegates at the opening session of the Society's three-day convention yesterday that technical schools were unable to train men fast enough to meet the needs of the nation's metal-working plants, and said the country needs 51 tool engineers for each one now available.

"The challenge to the American tool engineer today is to beat the tool engineers of the Axis countries in devising ingenious methods of production and tools for it. Winning of the war is not going to be done by volume of production, but by efficiency and the quality of the weapon," the Society's President said.

By now the first flurry of responses to the nation-wide call for suggestions of last spring has faded out. The ideas which workers are sending in today are generally of better quality.

None has been astonishing; many have been good. But the thing that counts most in war production cannot be counted. It is worker interest. That has been helped. Aside from any new ideas, the suggestion plan has contributed to speeding up production by speeding up morale.

With this sketchy balance sheet, the results to date of a notable wartime innovation in one of the big progressive plants of the country can thus be summarized.

According to Mr. Nelson's last count, 3,500,000 workers in many hundreds of plants are now covered by the joint committees he called for. He recently credited the scheme with furnishing much of a 350 per cent surge in war production since Pearl Harbor.

The plan of inviting suggestions from employees was not new at



By a Staff Photographer

Planning a Touchdown in Scrap Collection

Receiving last-minute signals from Coach Edwin F. Pidgeon are these husky Medford High football players, before they went into action in the scrap collection this morning. Thirty of them will man 10 of the city's trucks and will carry out all the metal and rubber scrap from Medford homes which has been piling up during the campaign. Shown here, left to right, are Hank Corrado and Al Cannava, backs; Deacon Trainor and Paul O'Brien, co-captains. Standing in the background is Mrs. Margaret Miller, from whose home at 11 Maple Park Avenue the boys are collecting some fairly heavy metal scrap.

Near 1,000 Plans Turned In by Employees

Nearly 1,000 suggestions for increasing war production have been turned in by workers at the biggest industrial plant in Massachusetts.

This is the response in a typical major plant to the appeal for ideas made by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the National War Production Board, last March. Mr. Nelson asked for ideas and for joint committees of men and management to encourage and handle them.

The plan is the River Works of the General Electric Company at Lynn, employing 23,000. It is one of the most important war factories in the country.

Around 10 per cent of the suggestions have already been adopted, and a considerable number of the employees' ideas are still being studied. All accepted are eligible for awards by the company.

On the other hand, a large percentage of the early suggestions were of little value.

Better Ideas
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River Works, nor in many other plants. For many years General Electric, for instance, has welcomed and paid for suggestions.

The new angle of increasing war production came in, bringing labor more into the game, by placing workers along with plant executives on joint committees.

The long-established suggestion system of the company is still operating at River Works, in co-operation with the new "All-Out War Production Committees." In many other plants which previously had no suggestion system of any kind, the new joint committees encourage the thinking up of ideas of all kinds.

However at the Lynn plant the organization of the All-Out Committees is much more elaborate than that of the company's suggestion method. Every department and building is covered with a new joint committee. There are 31 of them.

On top of each committee acts for the plant as a whole. The membership of all these new committees totals 191.

On the plant-wide committee the management put the works manager, the production manager, one of its principal personnel men. The labor union placed there three of its members—a draftsman, a crane operator and a machinist.

Management did not give the job to a few of its subordinates. It delegated leading officials. The local union of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.) picked seven men as its representatives.

The central committee correlates the activities of the committees in the departments, acts as an advisor, and helps with the publicity aimed at boosting interest in production. It is largely concerned with policy.

The actual work of passing on suggestions is done mostly by the committees out in the plant. Each of these committees meets every week. It passes on suggestions on the spot. Promptness of handling is regarded by the union and by management as one of the big advantages of the plan.

Boxes for receiving suggestions, with blank sheets beside them, are scattered through the works. Collections are made daily.

Passed Along
If a suggestion is noteworthy but of such a nature that it cannot be disposed of by a building or department committee, it is passed along to the central committee.

Some ideas may take four or five months to work out, if tools and fixtures have to be made to give them a trial. Sometimes a worker makes a suggestion which is not complete in itself, and his departmental committee, which is composed of experienced men, can help him to develop it.

After an All-Out Committee approves an idea, it is turned over to the regular suggestion committee of the company for consideration of a cash award.

Typical suggestions point out ways to:
Increase the number of pieces that a tool can turn out.
Reduce the time in machining.
Improve machine repair.
Keep tools in better shape.
Place machinery better.
Both labor and management at

Football Does Part For Bay State Scrap

Heroes of the football gridiron and even college bandmen took part in the Bay State scrap drive today.

At Cambridge this afternoon the colorful Harvard University Band paraded before the Dartmouth-Harvard game through spelling out "Get in the Scrap."

In Medford, burly members of the High School football team spent the morning helping householders remove heavy items of junk which require the services of the strong men of the gridiron.

River Works like the All-Out War Production Committees. One of the union members of the central committee, F. F. Peacock, who is a draftsman in the motor department, commented:

"From a labor standpoint, the plan works out well. Labor had the original idea. Labor is behind it 100 per cent, so much so in fact that we have had several large meetings of the men to explain it. They wanted to know what their duties were, and the union outlined them."

Splendid Ideas
"Without a doubt many splendid ideas for speeding up war production have developed. A considerable percentage of the suggestions are small. Many deal with little bottlenecks. Many others have done a lot to step up output."

"Speeding up war production is not a job that one side can do alone. It is a goal that requires both sides."

"The plan is going fine. Labor and management are working well together."

"At the start of the plan, a number of the men felt it was a scheme for the company's benefit—a new kind of speed-up. But that is gradually being wiped out, as the results are shown."

A. S. Murray, Production Manager of the River Works, said: "The plan has a tendency to arouse and sustain the men's interest in more efficient work. That is bound to give us more output."

"Suggestions are of two general types: directive suggestions which point to more efficiency in something you are already doing, and creative suggestions which look to a new way of doing a thing. These are harder to get."

C. F. Rock, assistant personnel supervisor, who like Mr. Murray is a member of the central committee, added: "The regular suggestions we have been receiving for years run proportionately about the same in number today as they used to."

"Now that the All-Out Committees have gotten into action, they are bringing in new ideas which are helpful in increasing war production."

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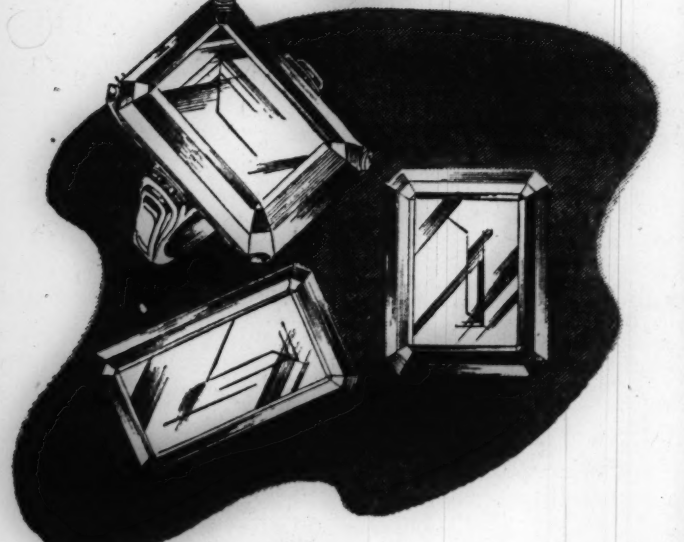
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'Help' of Brewers, Bottlers In Tin Drive Scrutiny

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—How much "help" is the Government's vital scrap collection campaign getting from its deal with the brewers and bottlers?

The latest and most authentic figures show it three different ways and whichever way you look at it, the Government's cut seems exceedingly thin. For four months the record is:

Housewives and Army, 17,000 tons; bottlers and brewers, 1 ton. Or: Housewives and Army, 38,080,000 pounds; bottlers and brewers, 2,240 pounds.

Or: Housewives and Army, 153,000,000 tin cans; bottlers and brewers, 9,000 tin cans.

Whether the results are measured in tons, or pounds or cans, the contribution of the brewing and bottling industry to the citizen's scrap drive in order not to arouse an unfavorable reaction.

In fact, the OWI is definitely holding back its publicity engine in the hope that the War Production Board will clean up this situation before too much damage is done.

The report which has reached the Truman Committee is that not only are existing cap manufacturers working day and night but new plants are going into operation, a development which suggests that no shortage of tin is being allowed to hamper its business.

Limitation Removed

It will be recalled that the original deal between the WPB and the brewers and bottlers provided that these interested producers should be allowed to collect cans only from larger institutions. But now even that limitation has been removed by a new WPB order which permits the brewers and bottlers to use household cans, or cans smaller than No. 10, for making bottle caps, contrary to earlier statements.

Then, there the copper situation which is so serious that Donald M. Nelson has hesitated to make public the official tonnage figures for fear it would be of aid and comfort to the enemy. But without giving figures, it can be said that the shortage is at the moment becoming greater rather than less. But, according to information in the hands of the Truman investigators, used cans which were previously going entirely for precipitation of copper in most of the southwestern States are now being bought up by brewers and bottlers with the blessing of the WPB.

The Truman Committee will shortly be asked to determine whether the brewing and bottling industries, which have been generously treated by the WPB, are not now being privileged beyond reason and necessity in wartime at the expense of a vital salvage program.

Where the Tin Goes

It should, of course, be made clear that the housewives of the country who contribute all kinds of tin cans and other scrap for the war effort are not in any way aiding the brewers and bottlers. Whatever they contribute goes entirely to the Government. The bottlers and brewers only get their cut from what they collect themselves.

However, these facts are pertinent in appraising the necessity or wisdom of the WPB's generosity to the brewers and bottlers.

There is no conclusive evidence that the salvage committees need their help in collecting scrap.

There is much evidence to show that the brewers and bottlers are getting on very prosperously without wangling this privilege to pile

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U. S. Army Has New Million-Buck Private

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Army has a new million-buck private, it was revealed here Oct. 16 in a letter sent (for free, on Uncle Sam) to New York Attorney Bernard Sandler.

Mr. Sandler's correspondent was Private Siegfried Bechold, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company and head of the Armored Tank Corporation, who wrote: "The U. S. Army is great... the morale of the soldiers is the best... I am proud to be a private."

Private Bechold, who wasn't satisfied just to be turning out tanks for the Army, was being considered for a colonelcy when he left the city several weeks ago. But he's a man of action and he wanted to get in the Army. So now he's a private at Camp Lee, Va.

He made \$250,000 a year and had a mansion at Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Now he makes \$50 a month, with bed and board by Uncle Sam.

Where Unity Victory Rally Will Be Held

Americans and Canadians will meet tomorrow afternoon at the middle of this huge international span for a "United We Stand" victory rally symbolizing unity of the United Nations. Industrial, labor, and civic leaders are arranging the meeting, which "will show the Axis powers there is unity on the international home front," said Mayor Eugene C. Butler of Niagara Falls, N. Y., Chairman of the

Our Borderline

Three thousand miles of borderline—our fate has armed host On all this frontier stretches from east to western coast A spectacle to capture with a thought to fill the blood A living proof to all the world of faith in brotherhood.

Three thousand miles of borderline—our fate has armed host Seen along this common course but peace and harmony Of Nations bound in brotherhood Of faith in fellow man! What better way on earth to dwell than this God-given plan?

Three thousand miles of borderline One hundred years of peace! In all the page of history what parallel to this? God speed that surely dawning day, that coming hour divine, When all the nations of the earth shall boast such borderline.

Horde of Men and Machines Still Fight Back Capital Flood

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—A miniature army of men and machines—mobilized by presidential order—worked through the night and continued today, raising and strengthening seawalls against the strengthening Potomac River and its swollen feeder streams which were leaving a mounting toll of homeless and damage over near-by lowland areas of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Official reports listed only four fatalities, but scores were missing in the tri-state area and the homeless ran into thousands. Officials said damage already was being reckoned in terms of millions of dollars.

Front Royal, Va., remained completely marooned and both Winchester and Culpepper, Va., were still isolated early today as were several smaller cities and communities throughout the flooded territory.

With the Rappahannock River also on the rampage, Fredericksburg, Va., was reported hardest hit. Although the 45-foot-high flood waters that brought its worst disaster in history and left at least 200

families homeless had begun to recede, the city remained in dire straits.

Wary workers in the Washington danger zones piled sandbags high, spurred on in their task by President Roosevelt who toured the threatened areas and called on authorities to take every precaution to protect the capital.

Aiding the Red Cross which was pressing public buildings into service as havens for the homeless in inundated areas in the Shenandoah Valley, the Rappahannock and along the Potomac, were Army and Navy forces, civilian police troops, State Guardsmen, defense workers and many other volunteer groups.

Although traffic was snarled throughout the flood territory, bridges between the District of Columbia and Virginia remained open and Coast Guardsmen fended off debris flung against supports.

Boats were being used for evacuation where needed, and the Washington Civil Air Patrol Squadron, spotted on ground high above the raging river, was ready to assist in emergency work today.

Children Know War's Meaning? Waylaid Newsman Replies, Yes

Louis Lochner, who headed the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press and Wide World for many years, is on a lecture tour. He is writing his impressions as he travels, and here he tells what he's found about the younger generation.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 17 (Wide World-Associated Press)—Let nobody tell you that the children of our country don't know what this war is about. I had an experience in this city which I'll never forget.

About two dozen youngsters of upper grade school age waylaid me when I arrived to speak on Hitler and his nefarious works. They said they had been sent by their teachers in civics and in English to "interview" me. And interview me they did.

I have become accustomed to reporters for high school and college papers plying me with questions about the Nazi scene. But juveniles from the grade schools—that was something different. Yet they indicated by their questions that they knew what is going on in the world fully as well as the oldsters.

"Why did Rudolf Hess fly to England? What about the concentration camps—are they really so bad? Do you think Stalingrad can hold out? Any signs of a German crack-up? What is happening to the Jews? Are the German boys and girls anything like ourselves? Is it true that Hitler is fighting religion? Have you ever seen Hitler? What is he like?"

Thus ran the questions. The youngsters would have remained for hours, had not the local committee gently drawn me away.

I could not help thinking that if only we could get several shiploads of German children over here and put them right among our own youngsters, of whom, I feel sure, these Oklahoma boys were typical, they'd soon forget all they learned about Nazism.

The problem of what should happen to the German youth, corrupted by Nazi dogma, suddenly seemed quite simple: Let our American boys and girls take hold of them. They have very positive convictions about democracy and human rights and the four freedoms. It would not take them long to remake their German fellow-humans.

Oklahoma and Kansas are teeming with war plants. And in these two states I have become conscious of something else: Some of the most important little gadgets, some of the most vital inventions for giving us mechanical superiority over Hitler and Hirohito, are being quietly thought up by young men in our colleges and technical universities.

Four War Workers Save G. E. 8,000 Man-Hours

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 17—The ingenuity of four war workers honored Oct. 16 by the General Electric Company will save 8,000 man-hours and more than 125,000 pounds of scarce steel.

The men led a group of 60 workers at one plant who received a total of \$1,575 in awards for suggestions which speed war production. Approximately \$100,000 has been paid out for 11,000 such suggestions put into operation this year by the Company.

Howard Wildman, a "set-up" man responsible for the accurate setting of 10 gear-making machines, received \$500 for a suggestion which will save 5,000 man-hours in the machining of delicate parts for naval ordnance.

Approximately 3,000 man-hours will be saved in the welding of steel cases for enclosing electric equipment aboard cargo ships, thanks to a suggestion which brought \$200 to Andrew Campiello, now foreman of spot welding. Earlier this year Mr. Campiello received a Charles A. Coffin award, in recognition of an employee's outstanding contribution toward the progress of the Company and the electrical arts, for another welding improvement now speeding war production.

Spencer Frederick received an award of \$275 for a rearrangement of ship motor parts cut from large steel sheets, enabling 25 per cent more parts to be cut from each sheet. The suggestion will save 110,000 pounds of steel, an important addition to 500,000 pounds of steel saved by another recent suggestion of Mr. Frederick's which brought him \$750. He is a layout man in the welded products department.

This week's fourth "big money" award winner was David Belott, a punch press operator, who received \$125. His suggestion that slightly smaller silicon steel sheets be used for lamination punchings in a type of generator widely used in industry will save 15,400 pounds of steel on one order.

The machines which Mr. Wildman sets up turn out parts ground to tolerances as low as .0002 inches, one fifth the diameter of a human hair. Previously separate fixtures were made for the machining of each different type of part, some of which had to be held in four different diameters to the .0002 measurement. Mr. Wildman suggested a standard fixture which could be used in machining a variety of parts, thus eliminating 5,000 man-hours in time required in setting up machines. Previously even the most skilled operators had difficulty in producing the parts; now rejections on the most troublesome part have been reduced to a new low of two per cent.

A native of Schenectady, Mr. Wildman first worked with the company in 1922, the year he graduated from high school. He left three years later to join his father's battery concern, and in the late 1930's worked in various machine shops as a lathe operator. He rejoined the company in 1939.

A quiet man, Mr. Wildman has the reputation among his associates of "getting a lot of work out." When he can find time he enjoys a game of shuffleboard. But his hours away from the job are few.

"I had a 3½-hour vacation this year," he said. "When I found out about the \$500 award I got permission to quit early for a week end in New York."

Mr. Frederick's suggestion was for a method of "nesting" various sections so that more of them can be obtained from each plate, with a consequent reduction in scrap. A native of Schenectady, he worked for 10 years as a carpenter before becoming a welding layout man at G. E. He plans to invest a large portion of his two 1942 awards—totaling \$1,025—in war bonds.

"I've got income tax to worry about, too," Mr. Frederick said. "An extra thousand dollars makes a big difference."

By Mr. Campiello's suggestion, enclosing cases may be turned out in approximately half the previous time. The former method involved several arc welding operations in assembling the cases, but he suggested that the walls of the case be spot-welded in advance into separate sub-assemblies, thus simplifying final assembly.

Earlier this year Mr. Campiello received one of the company's Coffin awards for devising a special fixture which permits an enclosing case to be spot-welded in a few minutes, as compared with the previous arc-welding method, which required three hours. More than 50 of Mr. Campiello's suggestions have been adopted, bringing him more than \$1,200. Since making the last one he has been promoted to foreman of spot-welding.

Mexico-Cuba Pact Step To Safety of Gulf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO, D. F.—The "friendship pact" for antisubmarine vigilance in the Gulf of Mexico signed by Mexico and Cuba marks further progress in the unification of these two Republics, and is in addition another step in the direction of political consolidation of the Gulf and Caribbean states which has been markedly stimulated by the war.

The pact provides that warplanes and ships of the two signing countries will be able to operate freely within a zone which is under the joint jurisdiction of Mexico and Cuba, without restrictions and without other obligation than that they advise authorities of their departure and description.

The two Governments agree to service, within their resources, the planes or ships with fuel provisions and food.

Moreover, they agree to adopt "joint measures for curbing espionage and subversive activities which could, eventually, originate in territory of one of the two Republics to the detriment of the other."

The pact was signed in Mexico City by Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla and by Senator Carlos Saladrigas, Special Envoy of the Government of Cuba, for their respective Governments.

According to the official bulletin of the Foreign Relations Ministry: "The Government of Mexico is convinced that the celebration of this pact not only strengthens the cordial relations which happily exist between Mexico and Cuba, but will permit them to pursue in an efficient and co-ordinated manner the task of defending their sovereignty and rights unjustly violated by the totalitarian powers."

The pact has been acclaimed editorially by Mexico City newspapers as a "continuation of an old and sincere friendship that dates back many years." "El Nacional," Government official organ, points out that "the insecurity created by the submarine attacks in continental waters for communications in the Hemisphere demands an efficient action to protect the maritime routes and impede the enemy in its interference in the production and defense program of the American countries."

This action requires co-ordination of the defensive forces of all the governments whose coasts face the menaced waters, the editorial continues. The new pact, which permits reciprocal use of naval and air bases by Cuba and Mexico within a designated zone, is the type of concerted action needed to make navigation in the Gulf and the Caribbean more secure.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Junior League of Boston Adds Placement Secretary

By Alice Myers

For the first time the Junior League of Boston has a professional full-time placement secretary, Mrs. Malcolm S. Tobey, who assumed this newly-created position at the League headquarters less than two weeks ago, sandwiched this interview into a schedule crowded with appointments with volunteers for work in social agencies. She is already planning training courses for the League's 42 new provisional members and placing its older members in new volunteer jobs.

The appointment of a placement secretary does not represent any basic change in League policy. It simply puts more direct emphasis on the original purpose of the League. There will now be an opportunity for better co-ordination in the training and placement of the girls in their volunteer work. The step is taken at a time when there is more urgent demand than ever for their services.

There will be a change this year, however, in the demands made on provisionals. So great is the need for volunteers, Mrs. Tobey explained, that the training courses, followed up by special training where needed, and the girls will be ready for placement at an earlier date than usual. The whole emphasis in the case of each girl, she said, will be on the completion of a definite service program.

Chief Interest
Mrs. Tobey's chief interest and great desire is to help the individual League member get the particular training that will make her most valuable and then see that she is placed in the job for which her qualifications best fit her. She does not believe in mass registration of volunteer workers. "While working for the development of the individual, however," she said, "it will be necessary to keep in mind the League's primary interest in community service." But the one contributes to the other, she feels.

Mrs. Tobey has been visiting many of the social agencies in Boston to interpret to them the League's program and to find out what their volunteers need. An effort will be made, in so far as possible, to co-operate with the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. Many League members have availed themselves of the opportunities for special training provided by such organizations as the Red Cross, but additional new programs for training will be investigated. It is part of Mrs. Tobey's job to see that they get the best available for their individual needs.

Mrs. Tobey, a graduate of the University of New Hampshire and of the Simmons School of Social Work, started her career as a social worker at the Boston State Hospital, then at Massachusetts General. Since her marriage six years ago, she has devoted most of her time to volunteer work in Needham where she has been on the Visiting Nurses board, the Community Council, the Youth Committee of the Public Safety Committee of the Public Safety Committee. She arranged the social service course for volunteers in Needham.

Community Interest
Her deep interest in community activities was one of the factors which influenced her in accepting the position of Placement Secretary with the League. "In working with the volunteers in Need-

ham," she explained, "I had become convinced of the value of the lay worker, especially in connection with wartime needs. I was impressed with the good qualities of professional social workers sometimes fails to recognize."
Mrs. Tobey, whose avocations are singing—lyric soprano—and drawing—black and white, charcoal—is commuting to Dartmouth as many week ends as possible just now, for her husband is in naval training there.

War Relief Work To Be Topic For Canadian Women

The Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club, meeting at the Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday evening, will hear Robert W. Mortimore of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Relief Fund speak on the progress of war relief work and the need of ever greater co-operation.

The Auxiliary has been actively engaged in such work. It has already adopted a British child and, among other things, recently furnished a sun room at Camp Devens. Under the leadership of its new President, Mrs. Herman W. Cann of Brookline, it is planning an extensive war program for the ensuing year. Mrs. W. Arnold Wray of Revere is Chairman of War Relief.

Flower Arranging, Judging School To Open Work Oct. 22
The Boston School of Flower Arranging and Judging will open its late autumn series of classes on Thursday, Oct. 22, at Horticultural Hall. "Design in Dried Arrangements" will be the subject of the course. The school is conducted by the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts.

An exhibit prepared by the school will be held at Jordan Marsh's Annex on the fourth floor, Nov. 18 to 28, inclusive. Arrangements of dried material for Thanksgiving breakfast or dinner table will be shown. On Thursday, Oct. 29, there will be oral judging of arrangements suitable for the exhibit. After the judging, Mrs. Arthur P. Teale, the director, will flash on the screen her pictures illustrating how more color can be achieved in dried arrangements.

These meetings are open to anyone interested and are free to members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Nonmembers will pay a small registration fee at each meeting. The hours are 2 to 4:30 p. m.

West Medford Woman's Club—Dr. T. H. Fisher, speaker. Also Katherine Baker on "Conservation of Food." Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue, 2 p. m.
Lincoln League of Women Voters—First annual fall lectures: Rev. Leslie T. Pennington on "Federal Union"; Town Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Tuesday
Arlington Republican Club—Address by Judge Jacob Ascher. Louise Potter, soprano. Legion Hall, 2 p. m.
Old and New Club of Malden—Presidents' Day and music. Dessert luncheon and reception at 1:30. Musicale at 2 p. m.
Sharon Fortnightly Club—"Song Lore of Many Nations" by Ellen Reilly. Tea hour in charge of Mrs. Maurice Derry. 2:30 p. m.
D. A. R.—Boston Tea Party Chapter—"International Current Events" talk by Anne F. Slaton. 7:45 p. m.

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Junior League Official
Mrs. Malcolm S. Tobey, Placement Secretary of the Boston Junior League, at her desk at the League headquarters on Marlborough Street.

Events in Women's Groups Scheduled for Next Week

Monday
Milton Woman's Club—Dorothy Patten Lockwood, speaker, "The Gleanings of a Decade in the Orient." Mrs. Howard Draper, presiding; Alice Cronin, pianist. At clubhouse, 2:15 p. m.
D. A. R.—Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Mrs. Arthur L. Burgess, Regent, at Col. Josiah Quincy Mansion, 20 Murchison Street, 2 p. m.; Lucy Jackson Chapter, Newton Chapter House, 2 p. m.; Old North Chapter, Plover, 2 p. m.

Ipswich Women's Club—Talk, Flora Graves Pease, "Let's Look in the Attic." Songs by Helen Hebb Rockwell and Evelyn Hebb Hawkes. Mrs. Nathaniel Quint, hostess. South Parish House, 2:30 p. m.
Newton League of Women Voters—Neighborhood meeting to discuss government problems. Mrs. Seth Fitch, hostess, 992 Beacon Street. Mrs. Parker F. Pond leads discussion, 10 a. m.
Watertown Woman's Club—Victory luncheon, Unitarian Parish House, 12:30, followed by reception for new members. Business meeting at 2 p. m. Mrs. Gordon G. Howie will present Celia Eames, soprano, and Constance Whitcomb, pianist, in lecture recital, "America in Music."

Dorchester Physicians' Wives' Association—Defense Program. Mrs. Joseph H. Carey, president, presiding. Talk by Mrs. Gilbert M. Mason, "Disaster Closet for Victory," followed by tea. Dorchester Woman's Club, 2 p. m.
Harvard Faculty Wives—Tea for Harvard Law Wives, Harvard Faculty Club, 4 p. m. Mrs. James Bryant Conant, honor guest.
Altrusa Club—Dinner meeting. Lieut. Anna Conant of the Waacs, and Nell Giles, speakers. Women's City Club, 6:30 p. m.

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D. A. R.—Boston Tea Party Chapter—"International Current Events" talk by Anne F. Slaton. 7:45 p. m.

Wednesday
New Century Club of Needham—Literature Committee will read "Junior Miss." Mrs. David Barrett, chairman. Unitarian Church, 2 p. m.
Marblehead Garden Club—Annual meeting, 2:30 p. m.
Phillegians of Braintree—Dinner meeting and dance, also Muri Daniels, the "Dean of Disguise." Warren Gerstel and orchestra. Braintree Town Hall, 6:30 p. m.

Boston Smith College Club—Supper meeting. Prof. Hans Kohn, speaker. College Club, 6:30 p. m.
D. A. R.—Col Thomas Gardner Chapter—Mrs. Fred V. Spurr, speaker, "National Defense." Hotel Kenmore, dinner, 6:15; meeting, 7:45 p. m.
English-Speaking Union—Tea at Junior League, Margaret Bondfield speaks on "British Labor in the War."

Thursday
Woman's Charity Club—Bridge and tea. Mrs. Arthur V. Getchell, general chairman, proceeds for Massachusetts Women's Hospital. Hotel Touraine, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.
Business and Professional Women's Club—International Relations Round Table supper. Subject: "India and the State of the United Nations There."

Friday
Canabrigia Club—Dessert bridge with Chinese auction. Clubhouse, 1:30 p. m.
D. A. R.—Minute Men Chapter—Luncheon meeting. Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, state chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education, (speaker, Y. W. C. A., 12:30.
Newton League of Women Voters—Neighborhood meeting to discuss government problems. At home of Mrs. J. O. Jarrell, 11 Oakwood Road, 3 p. m.

Saturday
Boston Bates Alumnae Club—Mrs. Frederick Shipley, speaker, "India." Blue Ship Tearoom, T. Wharf, 2:15 p. m.
Soroptimist Club of Boston—Installation, dinner and presentation of charter to the Venture Club. Hotel Gardner, 7 p. m.
University Club Plans Course of 20 Lectures
The Entertainment Committee of The University Club has arranged a course of 20 lectures on Current Events to be given weekly at the Clubhouse by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor. The first lecture is on Monday at 11:15 a. m.

Radio Timetable

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590K-CBS	WHDH-830K-BLUE	WEEI-1030K-NBC	WVAB-1510K-MBS	WVAB-1510K-MBS
13:00	Glenda of Today: "Mystery Music Quiz"	News Service	News: Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Stars Over Hollywood" drama	National Film and Home Hour: talk, music	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:45			News Service	Musical Revue: Music	Italian Melodias
1:00	News reports	Consumer: Music	Terrace Room Orchestra	News Service	Italian Melodias
1:30	Community talk	Waits time	Terrace Room Ensemble	News Service	Concert Time
1:45	Interviews	"Fantasy in Melody" program	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
2:15	News: United We Stand	"Fantasy in Melody" program	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
2:30	Walbers Brown's Or.	"Fantasy in Melody" program	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
2:45	Walbers Brown's Or.	"Fantasy in Melody" program	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
3:00	Treasury Star Parade	Herman and Banta	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
3:15	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
3:45	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
4:00	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
4:15	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
4:30	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
4:45	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
5:00	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
5:15	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
5:30	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
5:45	Notre Dame-Jowa	Notre Dame-Jowa Pre-flight football game	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
6:00	News comments	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
6:15	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
6:30	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
6:45	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
7:00	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
7:15	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
7:30	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
7:45	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
8:00	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
8:15	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
8:30	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
8:45	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
9:00	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
9:15	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
9:30	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
9:45	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
10:00	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
10:15	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time
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12:45	Bill Elliott: Dinner Concert	News Service	College: March	Music in Variety	Music at College Time

To win the war is a task of unprecedented magnitude in which the services of every person must be effectively used, Dr. Carl Ell president of Northeastern University, stresses in his second annual report to the members of the University Corporation just issued.

"To take victory for granted is to perish," he said. "Intelligent and unified effort with a utilization of all material resources and manpower are required, whatever the cost or the sacrifice, if we are to achieve ultimate victory."

Declaring that "we must sacrifice much now or all later," Dr. Ell said that the needs of industry call for 25,000,000 men and women workers. The manpower front is equally as vital and important in the analysis as the fighting front. He pointed out. Industry must have a constant supply of new and well-trained technicians who can design and re-design, develop and produce up-to-the-minute instruments of war for the men on the fighting front.

Technically-trained upperclassmen at Northeastern have contributed \$800,000 worth of labor to the war industries of New England in their co-operative plan of education, whereby

Army Instructs War Plants to Blackout Even If Production Is Temporarily Halted

Blackouts In N. E. Must Be Complete

New England blackouts will henceforth be completely black for the first time since Pearl Harbor now that war plants and other previously privileged institutions must join, it was announced today.

Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, disclosed that the Army has instructed war plants to black out even if by so doing, production is temporarily halted.

In future tests—and in the real thing—every light will now be out, he said.

The new regulations affect the entire Atlantic coast. Date of the first genuinely complete blackout test in the East has not been set.

Government-operated plants, such as navy yards and arsenals, must extinguish all their lights or be reported to the Army, Mr. Loughlin indicated.

In the past, Boston blackout tests have been marred by lights in the Post Office building, and by beacons atop towers on some of the Hub's tall buildings.

Even railroad switch lights and airplane beacons, previously exempt from blackout regulations, must now be extinguished or made invisible from the sky, it was indicated.

The principal purpose of the new ruling is to make certain all institutions can get all their lights out, or covered, in the short time between the first air-raid warning signal and the falling of the theoretical first bomb, it was explained.

Since practice blackouts have now been held often enough to acquaint the general public with the essentials, they will not need to be frequent in the future, and little production time will therefore be lost in unnecessary blackouts, it is expected.

Bay State Folk Asked to Knit For Needy Russians

To keep Russia's fighting population warm during its second year of war, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., has asked that residents of the state organize in groups to knit woolen garments for their valiant allies, civilians as well as soldiers.

"Our national headquarters has received word of an urgent, additional need of all sorts of knitted woolens, pull-overs, socks, helmets, sweaters, scarves and gloves," said Dr. Cabot, in issuing the appeal.

"While we talk of fuel shortage and of 60-degree room temperatures, Russians lack warm clothing and women and children are struggling to cut peat and fell timber for fuel against winter temperatures of 40 degrees below zero."

One group recently organized has taken as its goal knitting \$1,000 worth of sweaters before Christmas as gifts to the Russian Army, according to Dr. Cabot. He added that co-operation from the Russian War Relief headquarters would be given to all such groups.



New York Central Freight Train Doing Its Share

Oil for house heating and industrial furnaces is coming into New England in all too small quantities for comfort, but at least the New York Central freight shown here is doing its bit. This is a solid train-load of petroleum rounding the curve near Riverside, Mass., destined for Boston. It is due to the increase of such trains that the New York Central's freight traffic has been upped 76 per cent over the past year.

The Case For and Against Birth Control

For

By Walter A. Barrows
Chairman, Mothers' Health Committee

The Mothers' Health Committee, sponsoring the medical rights referendum, appreciates this opportunity to explain the measure to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Explanation is needed because there has been a great deal of confusion as to what the referendum actually means.

This has been due partly to unavoidable legal complications, but also to a deliberate campaign by the opponents to confuse the voters. Newspaper publicity has consisted largely in reports of the violent denunciations of the referendum and its supporters by the opponents, none of whom have paused long enough to specify exactly what they are denouncing or to make clear whether what they are talking about has anything to do with the actual question at issue.

Such outbursts attract more attention than the calm, reasonable presentation of the case in favor of the referendum. Hence many intelligent voters still do not understand what the question really is. To my mind, accurate understanding of the referendum is all that is needed to secure the support of any reasonable person free to follow his own judgment. For those whose minds are closed, no arguments, no matter how convincing, are of any avail.

The question is simply whether the present law, prohibiting all contraceptive advice, shall be amended so that physicians may be allowed to prescribe such care to married women for the protection of life and health. No question of general birth control is involved and the misleading name of "Birth-Control Bill," by which the referendum is popularly referred

to, must not be allowed to obscure this fact.

This means that a good deal of opposition oratory directed against birth control in general is entirely beside the point. Of course, the referendum has nothing to do with abortion, sterilization, government control of offspring, or mercy killings, although all of these and other similar bogeys have been brought up by the opponents either through ignorance of the actual question at issue or in an attempt to scare and confuse the voters.

The first reaction of intelligent persons is usually surprise that our laws contain any such extreme prohibition as this against the rights of doctors and patients. This surprise is natural, since there is no such prohibition in 46 of the 48 states. Massachusetts and Connecticut share the unenviable distinction of being the only two States to say that, because some persons might use contraceptives for immoral purposes, therefore married women must die rather than protect their lives and their homes and families.

As it now stands, the existing prohibition is indeed a great aid to illegal traffic in "bootleg" contraceptives.

In no case can the prohibition be effective against anyone who has sufficient means and information to go to an adjoining state. Such a prohibition stands condemned for its ineffectiveness, its injustice, its inhumanity. To remedy this injustice the present petition and referendum has been sponsored by more than 50,000 Massachusetts citizens.

The next question of an intelligent person is why there should be any opposition to such a salutary measure. There are two answers, neither of which has anything to do with the merits of the question. The first is religion; the second is politics.

The use of medical contraceptives is absolutely forbidden by certain religious doctrines, although the highest authorities of the same religion have approved birth control by another method. Obviously, the soundness of this dictum against some methods and for another on grounds of religious doctrine is strictly a religious matter which should not be discussed by an outsider. But when such doctrine is made the basis of political action, it is proper to point out that it is a religious doctrine imposed and maintained by ecclesiastical authority. As such it is meaningless to anyone not subject to that authority.

The referendum interferes with no religion. It compels no one to do anything. It leaves everyone free to act in accordance with his own religion and his own conscience. In so far as the opposition is based upon religion, it is an attempt to impose by law the doctrine of a particular religion upon all the people of the State, regardless of their religion.

The secondary source of opposition is political. Democratic opposition to the present Republican State administration was at low ebb until the referendum was assured of its place on the ballot. Then Democratic candidates appeared in full force in opposition, obviously convinced that all they had to do was to condemn the referendum in order to secure for themselves the votes of all to whom it was objectionable. Not to be outdone in political opportunism, some Republican candidates, in an attempt to get the same votes, have announced that they will vote against the referendum. Such attempts to make political capital out of an important popular referendum, to be decided by the voters themselves, is thoroughly discreditable to all who have been a party to them.

Thousands of plain people all over Massachusetts are responsible for bringing this petition and referendum before the voters. They and thousands of others will vote on Nov. 3 on this "Question No. 1" on the ballot as their reason and their conscience tell them. It is the duty of every intelligent and honest voter to do the same.

Proponents of the so-called birth-control measure claim they are fighting for medical freedom. Yet the proposed law goes far beyond medical freedom.

The provisions of the measure are far too broad. A reading of the law from which the birth-control amendment would exempt doctors, those under their direction, and teaching in chartered medical schools proves how all-inclusive the amendment actually is.

All activities now prohibited under Sections 20 and 21, Chapter 272 of the General Laws, including advertising, selling, and distributing birth-control literature and devices, could be carried on legally under the direction of a physician, by bootleg peddlers, barber and beauty-shop employees, social workers, and salesmen representing firms manufacturing the now prohibited articles.

Similarly, department stores, five- and ten-cent stores, or any other type of shop could sell birth-control material as long as they found a physician under whose direction they could operate. Certain physicians might not be averse to lending their names to such uncontrolled activities.

Although the referendum question purports to limit distribution of birth-control information to "married persons for protection of life or health," actual operation of the proposed law is not limited to preservation of life.

On the pretext of safeguarding health, perfectly healthy persons could be treated or advised.

The words "by or under the direction of registered physicians" in the proposed measure is the source of a chief objection to it. Under or by the direction of registered physicians, treatment and advice might be given in clinics, by nurses, ordinary laymen, helpers, by telephone, mail, telegraph, radio or loudspeaker. This would create a particularly dangerous situation as regards the morals of a community.

Experience in New York has proved that it is humanly impossible to keep unmarried women and men out of birth-control clinics.

If contraceptive advice is given to unmarried persons, the effect on morals in general would be appalling.

Another real danger is present in the provision in the proposed amendment that publication or sale of medical treatises or journals on birth control shall be permitted.

Such medical treatises may be published in newspapers, pamphlets, almanacs, circulars, even distributed from door to door. It is obvious that this activity would place information in the hands of minors as well as unmarried persons.

The fact that the proposed amendment would permit teaching of birth-control subjects in "chartered" medical schools is also another point for valid criticism. This would include lectures, charts, literature, sale, and distribution of drugs and devices, information as to where they may be obtained, and would not be confined to medical men. Teaching could be done by persons not registered physicians if it were done in "chartered" schools.

There are 24 "chartered" schools in Massachusetts, only three of which have the approval of the American Medical Association. Many are defunct, but their charters have not been surrendered. Those charters could be purchased by unscrupulous persons and under this protection wholesale dissemination of this information made easy.

The evidence and reliable statistics show that there is no medical necessity for this legislation and no public necessity.

Against

By Frederick W. Mansfield
Chairman, Committee to Oppose Birth-Control Initiative

helped if he had been allowed to give this advice.

On the other hand, statistics quoted from the official Massachusetts medical records at the State House fail to show even one case out of tens of thousands examined where a death was caused because this kind of advice could not be given.

Aside from these criticisms of the various broad provisions of the measure, birth control is against God's law. That is the real argument of the opponents of this iniquitous piece of legislation.

Gala Observance of Navy Day Planned by Boston Officials

Log of the Port of Boston

Port interests are perfecting arrangements for the Boston observance of Navy Day on Tuesday, Oct. 27, in commemoration of the founding of the United States Navy on Oct. 27, 1775. Indications today point to the most extensive observance of that event to be held in Boston since Navy Day was added to the calendar of annual events.

Numerous activities are being scheduled for Boston in connection with the observance which is under auspices of the Navy League of the United States. Charles Francis Adams of Boston, a former Secretary of the Navy, is honorary chairman, and Capt. Charles H. Hurley of the Waterfront Service Company, is local program chairman.

Clement A. Norton, Superintendent of Commonwealth Pier in South Boston for several years, and a member of the School Committee, plans exercises in the Boston public schools for Navy Day. Ceremonies on Boston Common Sunday, Oct. 25, are scheduled and a special Navy Day program is planned on the "Lux" Radio show Monday evening.

On Tuesday, Oct. 27, the Advertising Club of Boston in conjunction with the Navy League plan to dedicate their luncheon at the Hotel Statler to "Navy Day." Executives of 16 industrial firms in New England which have received the Navy "E" for excellence will be guests of the Club. Radiocasts are planned throughout the day and also via WRUL, the short wave station with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. in Boston, has become affiliated with the Boston office of the Wells Fargo Carloading Company, with V. G. Flaig, district traffic manager. Mr. Smith will contact shippers in this area in behalf of all-rail consolidated car service to California points.

Joins Wells Fargo

Gerard J. Smith, former President of the Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston, and for 19 years with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. in Boston, has become affiliated with the Boston office of the Wells Fargo Carloading Company, with V. G. Flaig, district traffic manager. Mr. Smith will contact shippers in this area in behalf of all-rail consolidated car service to California points.

New Charts

New editions of charts prepared by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, of Boston harbor, Gloucester Harbor and Annisquam River, and Nantucket Shoals to Five Fathom Bank, are available to interested parties. It is announced by Capt. F. B. T. Sien, supervisor of the Northeast District Headquarters of the Survey in Boston. All three charts are dated September, 1942.

Waterways Meeting

A dozen or more delegates from New England plan to attend the 35th annual convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association at Philadelphia Oct. 22 and 23. Those scheduled to go from this port include Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association, and Vice-President-at-Large of the waterway organization; John F. Fitzgerald and A. F. Lane of the Boston Port Authority; Roscoe H. Prior of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club; John J. Martin of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and George

Nash Sees India United With China

China and India are destined to emerge from this war as new world powers united politically and of imposing economic strength, according to Walter Nash, Minister of New Zealand to the United States, who addressed the Foreign Policy Association at the first luncheon discussion of the year held today at the Copley-Plaza hotel.

"Perhaps the biggest single problem that will confront us in facing the new Pacific will be that of deciding what is to be done about Japan once it is defeated and destroyed as a military power and as a menace to its neighbors," Mr. Nash continued. He explained that Japan must, of course, be disarmed completely, that the power and influence of its militaristic rulers must be permanently broken, that the possibility of further aggression must be prevented, and that Japan should make due recompense for the harm done to China.

Referring to the Atlantic Charter and its four terms of human freedom, Mr. Nash declared that the word "Atlantic" signified the place where the charter was drawn up and signed, and that the charter does apply universally to the seven seas and seven continents.

"We can take the vast Pacific area, section by section, and see just how the principles of the charter should be applied there. This, to my mind, is what 'Facing the New Pacific' means today. We must all strive—and we must assist every nation in the Pacific to strive—toward the goal laid down in the Charter."

Record Is Forecast For Absentee Voting

Massachusetts will have a record-breaking number of absentee voters at the State election next month, Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook has announced.

Ballots already have been received from thousands of men in the armed forces and defense workers away from home, he said.



Scenery Shifting Fun for Wellesley Girls

Finding their behind-the-scenes job a delightful chore, these students are arranging Victorian furniture about the stage of Wellesley's Alumnae Hall in preparation for the college production of "The Barretts" Saturday night. Left to right they are Ruth Thomas of Chicago, Barbara Swann of Newtonville, Mass., and Gloria Buzzell of Long Beach, N. Y.

Scrap

Continued from Page 1
tion in those cities today and tomorrow.

From some parts of the State yesterday came reports of scrap rackets which officials were investigating.

Selling Charge
In Waltham, Acting Mayor John Devane questioned a junk dealer who had been charged by a woman with selling utensils turned in for junk. The dealer admitted selling a pair of tongs but denied that there had been any general sale of objects contributed by patriotic citizens.

Rumors of favoritism in the distribution of junk to a half dozen Boston dealers were declared unfounded by John I. Taylor, Regional Salvage Chief.

Bay Staters were told not to terminate their tin-can gathering at the end of the general campaign.

Tin cans will be needed and will be collected for months to come.

Tin can collections have been scheduled for next week in the following cities and towns: Belmont, Braintree, Chelsea, Cohasset, Everett, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Quincy, Revere, Salem, Scituate, Somerville, Swampscott, Waltham, Watertown, Winthrop, Weymouth, Weston, Winthrop, Wellesley, Wakefield, and Woburn.

Display of U. S. Flag On Navy Day Is Urged

Urging Massachusetts citizens to display the national colors "generously" in observing Navy Day Oct. 27 Gov. Leverett Saltonstall reminded Bay Staters that the date is the birthday of former President Theodore Roosevelt who "did so much to establish a sound naval policy of the United States to sustain the honor of the American flag."

Your Winter Coat

—FOREMOST NECESSITY IN THE WARDROBE OF EVERY WOMAN ACTIVE BEHIND THE LINES DURING THE BUSY DAYS AHEAD—CUSTOM MADE OR READY TO WEAR, YOUR HURWITCH COAT WILL BE IMPECCABLY TAILORED IN A TRADITION MAINTAINED FOR MORE THAN FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

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PLAIN and TWIST
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Victory Fireplace Basket \$3.95

Steel Basket 2'x3' and 1½' deep!

Rests on your andirons and burns coke, canal coal, charcoal or any fuel giving a fine ash. Black, \$3.95 each.

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Faced with a war, the American scientist has developed many a replacement product the equal of or superior to that replaced. Week by week, for over a year, scientists in the hosiery industry have steadily improved rayon stockings. Until today—there are available stockings we feel assured will give satisfaction in both wear and appearance. Hats off to American science.

New Rayons

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All rayons are not alike. These are among the choicest, made with the same fine craftsmanship which has always distinguished hosiery by Humming Bird. You'll appreciate the deep welt, tiny seaming, generous reinforcements in addition to the careful finishing at heel, instep, right down to the toe. Here is fit, flattery and strength combined. \$1 and \$1.15 a pair. It's still Stearns for stockings. Street floor.

R. H. STEARNS CO. • BOSTON • PHONE HUB. 0260

Fighting Intensifies on Guadalcanal

Continued from Page 1

tary said, "Oh, don't try to pin me down on a specific word. Of course, every American hopes we will win, but there's no concealing there's a good stiff, tough fight on, which has not yet been determined."

A Navy communiqué yesterday reported that a large concentration of enemy ships had been discovered near Shortland Island about 250 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, in addition to the enemy naval units in the southeastern Solomon Islands.

This apparently provided some of the basis for the belief that a major sea battle was impending. But the Navy carefully guarded its fleet movements and gave no indication immediately as to what counter activity might be under way.

MacArthur Reports Enemy Ship Bombed

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian Headquarters, however, reported that Allied planes, continuing to support American forces in the Solomons, had bombed a large enemy merchant ship at Buin across the passage from Shortland Island. The results were not learned.

The Navy also disclosed that some of its motor torpedo boats were engaged in the Solomons and said that they had attacked enemy warships shelling the American positions on Guadalcanal, the night of Oct. 14-15, and reported a probable hit on a cruiser.

There had been no previous indication that the Japanese possessed any artillery to turn against the American forces since the Marines, with Navy support, launched their surprise attack and wrested the important Guadalcanal-Tulagi area from the enemy early in August.

For obvious reason, the Navy gave no hint of any counter-measures planned to nullify the renewed Japanese offensive now in its fifth critical day. However, it was recalled that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, had said Oct. 15 at Pearl Harbor that the Marines on Guadalcanal were "effectively meeting every force that the enemy has hurled at them."

Meanwhile, General MacArthur's Allied troops in New Guinea pushed the Japanese slightly further back toward the enemy invasion base at Kokoda but a communiqué also disclosed that the Japanese had extended their occupation to some villages on the northeastern coast. These troops, the communiqué said, were machine-gunned by Allied planes.

Stalingrad:

Two-Mile Volga Front Claimed by Germans

In spite of their four forced retreats, Russian Army troops at Stalingrad continued to battle fiercely to prevent the Germans from fanning out along the banks of the Volga and breaking the flanks of the defense. Berlin radiocasts say the Germans already have won the west bank of the Volga on a two-mile front.

Stalingrad was experiencing its darkest hours of siege. The Germans occupied an industrial settlement which had been a battlefield for weeks above the city's center and attempted to expand both north and south against the Soviet flanks.

They appeared now to be using a force at least equal to the power in their previous offensive, when four infantry divisions and a tank division were hurled upon Stalingrad.

The Russians destroyed everything of value before their withdrawal was orderly, the newspaper Izvestia said.

Although the Russians were forced to abandon the settlement under German bombing, tank attacks and the fire of approximately 30,000 infantrymen, the Army

Dan Meets Dan E. After Fox Hole Dive

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Oct. 17. When the air raid siren sounded, Lt. Dan Gaede of Columbus, Ohio, dove into a fox hole.

The Army officer landed smack on top of a Navy officer who already had taken shelter there.

"Sorry," grinned the Army man. "My name is Dan Gaede."

The Navy officer grinned and stuck out his hand.

"So is mine," he said. "I am Lieut. Commander Dan E. Gaede of Coronado, Calif."

They were cousins but never had met before.

newspaper Red Star said they checked the enemy outside that district. The invaders regrouped. Later in this fourth day of the new German offensive the Soviet Information bureau announced a withdrawal in one sector, not specifically identified, and dispatches said the battle was intensified as further Nazi reserves swung into line to bolster the shock forces already numerically superior.

Central Caucasus Details Missing

Details of the give-and-take battle of the central Caucasus were obscure, but it was announced that in the Moxdok area, fighting continued against enemy tanks and infantry.

German authorities, meanwhile, said that Nazi troops had occupied half of the Russian gun factory Red Barricade, described as "one of the last two nests of Soviet resistance in Stalingrad," at noon Oct. 16 and that Red Army artillery fire declined as the attack progressed.

Slackening of the defense fire was attributed to counter-shelling and aerial bombardment. Dispatches declared that 5,000 tons of explosives were showered upon the Dzerzhinsky tractor works Oct. 15 in the victorious effort to break that "cornerstone of the Russian defense."

Along with Red Barricade, the converted industrial plant Red October was listed by military quarters as keys of the city's defense.

The gun factory was said to present "a spectacle of utter chaos," while the area north of the captured tractor factory was being mopped up.

"The Spartakowka settlement has been almost completely occupied by German forces in the meantime," a dispatch said.

In the Caucasus, the German High Command said Axis forces registered new gains along the Black Sea coast below Novorossiisk and on the central sector along the Terek River where Rumanian forces were said to have captured numerous mountain positions and Russian prisoners.

Ferry Sunk:

Ship Torpedoed Off Newfoundland

The enemy submarine that torpedoed and sank the 2,200-ton Newfoundland steamer Caribou, was lurking just outside the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the night of Oct. 14 and encountered the ferry as it was making an eight-hour overnight trip from North Sydney, N. S., to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland.

Among the 137 fatalities were 13 Americans, including eight United States servicemen. Only one of 15 children aboard the vessel—Leonard Shiers of Halifax—survived the sudden attack in Cabot Strait which caught many of the passengers asleep in their cabins.

Other fatalities were 35 Canadian servicemen and 49 civilians, including 16 women, and the entire officer personnel of the ship except Purser Thomas P. Fleming.

The American civilians missing in the sinking are William H. Gerth, Camden, N. J.; James Flynn, New Haven, Conn.; Louis Gagne, Woonsocket, R. I.; John Sheppard, Auburn, N. Y., and Charles Berry, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The Caribou was only two hours from its destination when the tor-

Britain Bombed:

Northeast Coast Under New Attack

German warplanes scattered bombs along the northeast coast of Great Britain during the night of Oct. 16, causing some casualties and damage. One German plane was reported shot down. The RAF, which attacked Cologne on the night of Oct. 15, apparently did not return to the assault on Germany.

"Sorry," grinned the Army man. "My name is Dan Gaede."

The Navy officer grinned and stuck out his hand.

"So is mine," he said. "I am Lieut. Commander Dan E. Gaede of Coronado, Calif."

They were cousins but never had met before.

newspaper Red Star said they checked the enemy outside that district. The invaders regrouped. Later in this fourth day of the new German offensive the Soviet Information bureau announced a withdrawal in one sector, not specifically identified, and dispatches said the battle was intensified as further Nazi reserves swung into line to bolster the shock forces already numerically superior.

Soviet communiqués also disclosed that "at heavy cost, the Germans managed to advance slightly" in a plane-supported attack southeast of Novorossiisk.

Fighting French and British military sources in London said "no comment" on the report. For weeks now the Germans have been warning of an impending United Nations attack on Dakar, possibly with the hope of gaining concessions for themselves in Africa, and also no doubt through genuine fear of a possible Allied second front in that area.

Axis radiocasts in the past few weeks have reported the landing of United States troops on the French West African coast, as well as in the area below it.

One of these German-inspired reports said that both American and British troops were concentrated on the frontier of British Gambia, which is barely 100 miles south of Dakar.

American troops also were said by the Germans to be disembarking in the Belgian Congo and British Nigeria.

Egypt:

Bengasi Harbor Raided by Allies

United Nations medium bombers

raided shipping in Bengasi Harbor by daylight Oct. 16 after pounding the Axis supply base at Tobruk during darkness, a joint Headquarters - RAF communiqué issued in Cairo said. Fighter-bombers landed the landing grounds at Daba.

On the El Alamein desert front, artillery batteries exchanged fire during the day after a night in which patrols were active on both sides, the communiqué said.

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Keeping Things Under Control



Marines' Tank at Guadalcanal
One of the tanks landed with United States Marines on Guadalcanal Island rumbles up the beach as the invading force takes control of the island.

Sweden Buffeted by War As Scandinavia Tenses

Continued from Page 1

their already iron-clad grip on the nations to their north.

Thus far this added repression has boomeranged, in that it has brought the opposition of the so-called "silent peoples" of Scandinavia more into the open, although it has not necessarily made it more effective.

In any United Nations action against Scandinavia, particularly against Norway, Sweden would become the focal point almost at once.

Indo-China:

Japanese Forced Out of Camranh Bay

Sinkings by American and British submarines have forced Japanese warships to abandon use of Camranh Bay in Indo-China, according to a de Gaulle Frenchman who recently escaped from that Japanese-occupied French colony.

The bay is the site of one of the finest naval bases in Asia. The Frenchman, Capt. Pierre Pouyade, fled from Indo-China in a 14-year-old plane, landed at an airfield in Yunnan Province and hitched a ride to Chungking in an American aircraft.

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Japanese Deportation Issue Widely Discussed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The recent statement by Ian Mackenzie, British Columbia's representative in the Cabinet at Ottawa that he would favor deportation of all Japanese has caused considerable discussion in this province. There is a strong feeling in the province that there should not be reversal to the pre-war condition by which 24,000 Japanese—more than 90 per cent of all the Japanese in Canada—reside in British Columbia.

Mayor J. W. Cornett of Vancouver is taking the lead in the campaign.

The difficulty is that the British Columbian campaign runs counter to the conditions whereby the British Columbia Security Commission has evacuated most of the Japanese from the coast. The present undertaking between British Columbia and other provinces that have accepted the Japanese for the war's duration is that after peace is restored the Japanese will go back to where they came from.

Undoubtedly, the authorities in Ontario and Alberta and other provinces that have agreed to take Japanese labor temporarily expect that this means the Japanese will return to British Columbia.

The feeling here is that if the other provinces are unwilling to share the Japanese, some arrangement might be made by the Canadian government to facilitate the return to Japan of as many Japanese as possible. Such an expedient would set a precedent in international relations and involve complicated questions of citizenship and naturalization.

British Columbia proposes to make strong recommendations to Ottawa with a view to prohibiting all immigration of Japanese after the war, regardless of the fate of the Japanese already in this country.

Sober-minded British Columbians realize that it will be impossible to order the deportation of native-born Canadian Japanese to the Orient simply because they happen to be of Japanese ancestry. Thousands of the younger Japanese do not even understand the Japanese language and they would obviously prefer to remain in this country. Under present law there is no way to compel their removal or Japan's acceptance of them when war conditions no longer prevail.

The prospects are that the Japanese must find it difficult to regain the measure of control they had until a few months ago on the mercantile, industrial and economic life of British Columbia. They may not be able to dominate as before certain lines of merchandise in downtown stores, or the markets for agricultural produce, or play a vital role in the fishing industry.

Japanese Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 17.—Employment of Japanese evacuated from the coast in the sawmills of interior Columbia is being urged as a means of spurring lumber production in the great forests west of the Rockies.

There is a serious lack of loggers in the big coast timber camps and to induce more men to work in the Queen Charlotte Islands, source of airplane spruce, the Canadian Government has authorized a bonus that grants labor a \$10 day, unprecedented in the industry.

Operators of the small logging camps and sawmills in the interior—around Nelson, Kaslo, and Greenwood and in the Okanagan—claim that they could send their own white lumberjacks to relieve the shortage on the coast provided they had the assurance that the replacements could be found among the thousands of Japanese now being settled near their communities.

Canada's East Indians Ask Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Turbaned East Indians of Canada's West Coast Province are prepared to fight for their adopted country, but they are renewing their efforts to be given the voting privilege.

At present there are some 1,200 East Indians—most of them Sikhs—in British Columbia, and all of them are without the electoral franchise. In that respect they are in the same category as the Chinese and Japanese, of whom there are some 50,000 in British Columbia.

For years the Hindus, as they are customarily but erroneously called, have been passive regarding the voting privilege, but the war and the recent unrest in India have stirred their interest. They feel that they should be taking a more active part in the life of their new homeland, not only in a military sense but in the political sphere.

For that reason the Khalsa Diwan Society, representing most of the East Indians in the Province, has petitioned the British Columbia Government, seeking their "long-cherished and legitimate overdue citizenship rights."

The East Indians have also sent a protest to the Minister of National Defense against the conscription of young East Indians for military service. The protest is based on the contention that citizens without a voice in their country's affairs should not be subjected to military service.

This is the only Province that disqualifies East Indians from voting. Likewise, it is the only Province where the Asiatic vote would have any significance, inasmuch as there are normally only a handful of East Indians, Chinese, or Japanese in other parts of Canada.

These people feel particularly aggrieved because they point out that Germans, Italians, and other naturalized aliens are able to vote. An additional argument is that their original homeland, India, is a part of the British Empire and that many of the younger men were born and educated in this country and have adopted Canadian ways.

East Indians in British Columbia, according to Nagindar Singh, believe that a letter from Canadian Prime Minister to the Viceroy of India stating that Indians in this country had been given the voting privilege would have a powerful influence in placating native sentiment in India.

386 Medals in Australia

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 17 (AP)—United States heroes were presented 386 medals at an advanced operational base.

For two hours privates, noncommissioned officers, and commissioned officers moved forward to receive their decorations from Maj. Gen. George C. Kennerly, G. I. Gardner, Maine, Commander of all United States air forces in this area.

Approximately 250 men received the awards, representing citations issued over a period of months, with 75 receiving more than one decoration. The awards included Distinguished Service Crosses, Silver Stars, Distinguished Flying Crosses, Purple Hearts, and Soldier's Medals.

The ceremony was staged on a wide airfield runway hacked out of the jungle, with rows of huge Flying Fortresses forming a background.

Among the outstanding winners of more than one decoration was Lieut. Col. Richard Carmichael of Austin, Texas, who received the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Silver Star.

Colonel Carmichael won his D. S. C. for gallantry over Rabaul, New Britain, when his flight blasted seven of 11 Japanese fighters out of the skies and destroyed or damaged 50 planes aground.

Jacksonville Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Jacksonville stepped out in the front ranks of big cities in the South recently by running up the surprisingly high population figure of 247,468 on Aug. 1, 1942, as compared with 173,085 reported in the 1940 census, according to John H. Morris, Director of the Industrial Division of the local Chamber of Commerce.

This increase of 74,403, or 43 per cent, during the past two years was based on the actual issuance of sugar rationing books which were checked against duplications and inaccuracies by the War Price and Rationing Administration of Duval County.

The rapid increase indicated Jacksonville has forged ahead as an outstanding center of manufacture, distribution, transportation, and finance, Mr. Morris said.

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Arizona Autoists Still 'Burn' Rubber
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHOENIX, Ariz.—Most Arizona drivers are in a hurry to get somewhere before their tires wear out. This conclusion has been reached by the State Highway Patrol which, after careful investigation, reports that the average speed of cars on Arizona roads has dropped only 5 1/2 miles an hour since rubber rationing began.
Only 29 per cent pay attention to the "War Speed 40" signs so plentifully distributed. Of the total, 45 per cent travel over 45 miles an hour; 23 per cent habitually exceed 50; 10 per cent beat 55; 3 per cent move along over 60; 1 per cent whiz onward at 65 or better.

Swedish Students Issue Pro-Nazi Ban
Recorded by CBS
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16.—Sweden's most famous conservative student society, the Heimdal Society of Upsala University, has barred admission to Nazi sympathizers, the Stockholm Radio reported.
The resolution was adopted, because, said the radio, "How can one call oneself national and Swedish when one wants to establish an order that has no place for the small nations?"

Australian Independence Bill Renews States Rights Issue

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 17.—The states rights issue has burst forth with renewed intensity over the bill, just passed preliminary readings in both legislative houses in Australia, for putting the Statute of Westminster in force.

The Statute has the effect of rendering the dominions independent of the British Parliament, but the objective of the bill is frankly to give the Federal Government power to override states in dealing with postwar problems. The solution of them, Prime Minister John Curtin reiterated, would be more difficult if left to independent action by the six states of the Commonwealth.

The bill probably goes much farther than the Government hopes to get in the direction of unification. It is regarded rather as a basis for discussion, than as a final statement of immediate Government policy.

The Government is willing to accept suggestions which tend to make the handing over of their powers acceptable to the states. The government indeed has agreed to hold a convention of representatives of the Federal and state governments to consider adoption of the bill. Nevertheless the bill remains another step towards unification, which always figures prominently in Labor's platform.

Vast Powers Needed
The Commonwealth, nevertheless, needs powers without which it would be tremendously handicapped in attempting to solve postwar reconstruction problems. This fact has raised for the states the problem of securing adequate safeguards for themselves.

South Australia's Federal Parliamentary representatives have always made the loudest outcry

against inroads upon state rights. Changes wrought by war economy with South Australia have done much to bring about a more favorable outlook upon Federal proposals. South Australia has become one of the most highly industrialized areas in Australia. How is this state, with its limited resources, to deal unaided with great numbers of war workers when the war is over and there is no longer need for articles now belching from its factories? South Australians are beginning to wonder whether their economic plight might not be hopeless after the war unless the Commonwealth has the power to step in and take over the state's responsibilities.

Objections at Convention
Despite these circumstances, however, it will not be surprising to find the states putting up a fight against Federal proposals when the convention meets. In some quarters, it is feared that the bill, in its present form, would prevent the High Court being invoked to curb abuse of Federal powers.

Former New South Wales Attorney General Sir Henry Manning has argued that Federal powers are already wide enough to meet postwar needs and suggested that amendments be limited to specific matters instead of providing blanket powers.

Sir Henry may be regarded as a representative of influential non-Labor opposition to the bill. The failure of state governments themselves to face properly current problems is the biggest obstacle they have to meet if they endeavor to convince the electors to out-vote the referendum, to which the bill will be submitted after final adoption by the Federal Parliament.

At Least 64 Members to Be New In House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—The House of Representatives in the new Congress starting in January is certain to have at least 64 new faces without waiting for the Nov. 3 election returns.

With the Congressional primary run-offs in Louisiana completed, an Associated Press survey showed that this was bound to occur because 31 incumbent members were not candidates for re-election, 22 were defeated in the primaries, and seven vacant seats are to be filled in next month's balloting.

In addition, one member has passed on and three others have resigned to enter the armed forces since their renomination and new nominees have been named. The survey disclosed that 100 of the 432 members to be elected Nov. 3—Maine re-elected its three Republicans Sept. 14—can be counted "in" now as they have no opposition. This group includes 89 Democrats in 14 states, 10 Republicans in five and one American-Labor-Vitre Marcantonio, New York.

Four other Democratic nominees—in Georgia and Virginia—are virtually certain of election because of only minor party opposition. Eighteen more Democratic candidates in the "Solid South" have Republican opponents.

In all, there are 841 candidates for the new House, including 407 Democrats, 334 Republicans and 100 other parties. The latter figure does not include Democratic or Republican nominees in New York who also have the American-Labor Party endorsement.

A total of 375 House incumbents won renomination in the primaries, including 222 Democrats, 149 Republicans, three Progressives, and one American Labor. Of the remaining 60, the Democrats had 21 who were not candidates, 15 primary defeats, and six vacancies—to be filled Nov. 3; the Republicans had nine not candidates, seven defeats, and one vacancy; Farmer-Labor, one not a candidate.

Seventeen candidates for the House will be elected "at large,"

Swiss to Entertain Influx of Children Under Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Switzerland, which is the home of the International Red Cross, will be a haven for thousands of needy children from countries at war.

It is expected that about 10,000 children every three months will enter the country, mostly from adjoining France, Marc Peter, former Swiss Minister and now International Red Cross delegate to the United States, said yesterday in disclosing the plan, approved by the Swiss Federal Government.

The project, to restore the children to normal living conditions, has the sponsorship of the Swiss Red Cross, aided by gifts from other organizations and helped by thousands of Swiss families who have volunteered to care for the youngsters for their three months' stay, Mr. Peter said.

Mr. Peter explained that Switzerland has great difficulties in importing food and that this necessitates very strict food rationing, but in spite of this, he said, "many families are eager to help the starving children of war-torn Europe. Indeed, there are more Swiss families ready to care for the children than there are children arriving in Switzerland."

The children chosen must be victims of war conditions, such as those whose fathers are prisoners of war, who are orphans, whose mothers are unable to take care of them, or who live in regions subject to bombardment, Mr. Peter said.

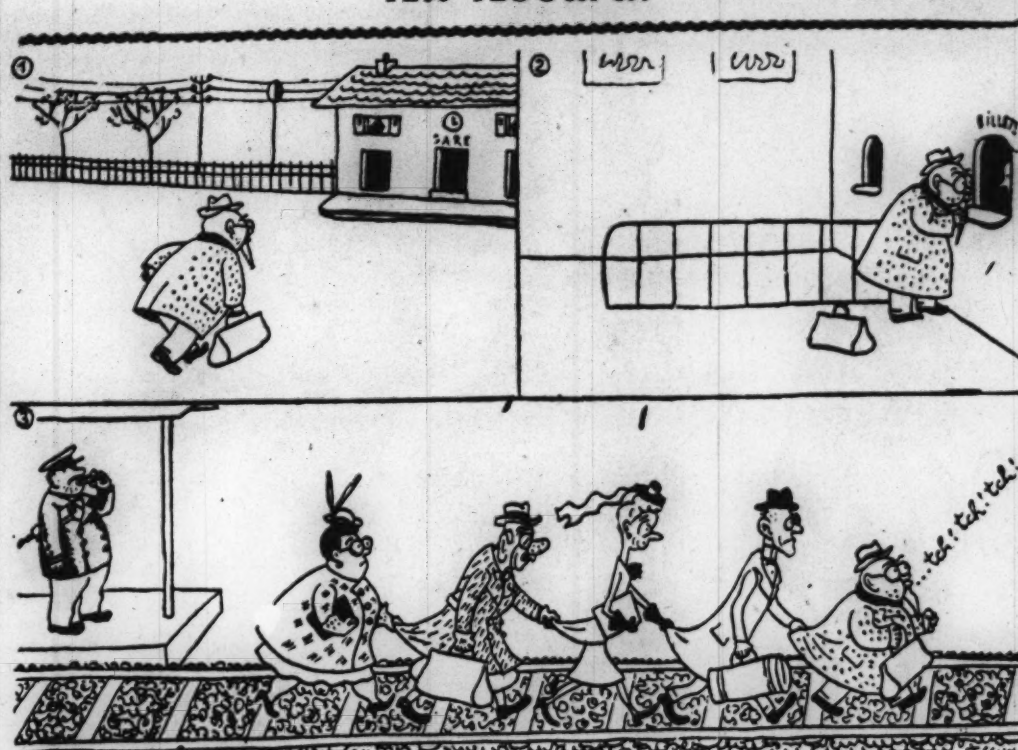
Steel Mill Employees Get Raise From Feb. 15

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—A 5½-cent-an-hour wage increase was authorized by the War Labor Board today for 6,000 employees of the Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa.

The increase, approved by the company and the United Steel Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, was retroactive to Feb. 15 and raised the employees' minimum basic hourly earnings to 72 cents an hour.

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Cartoon titled "Traffic restraint." In Pour la Victoire, paper in the Unoccupied Zone of France, injects the inevitable French humor into one of the hardest hit of all the services there—the railway system.

The French Commuters Leave on Schedule

Cartoon titled "Traffic restraint." In Pour la Victoire, paper in the Unoccupied Zone of France, injects the inevitable French humor into one of the hardest hit of all the services there—the railway system.

France Faces Transportation Crisis

By Egon Kaskel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This winter, France expects to face a most dangerous crisis in its transportation system. Transportation has become by far the weakest point in the Nazi war machine. In order to cope with an increasing lack of transportation facilities for the Army and the civilian population in Germany, Nazi authorities have been ruthlessly requisitioning the rolling stock and other means of transportation from the conquered territories.

The French railway stock, moreover, is increasingly wearing out, while road traffic is badly hampered by the almost complete lack of fuel and of lubricating oil. The transportation crisis threatens to bring French economic life to a standstill and to jeopardize food supply in urban centers. The only gains will be those rural districts which, being unable to ship their produce, will be better supplied than last year.

During the military operations in May-June, 1940, French territory on the whole had been much less devastated than in the World War I. In order to check the advance of the German armies, however, the retreating French troops had blown up numerous bridges, blocked hundreds of roads, and destroyed railways, canals, and other transportation lines. To reconstruct the French transportation system was one of the most urgent tasks undertaken by the German High Command. Strong detachments of German pioneer troops, battalions of the Todt Organization, and thousands of French war prisoners co-operated with emergency crews of specialist workers sent by French civil authorities in this extensive reconstruction work.

Limited Use
This, incidentally, was one of the few cases of most efficient collaboration between German and French authorities since the occupation. In the fall of 1941, the work was virtually completed. Of 542 bridges and culverts destroyed, 490 had been completely rebuilt, while practically all damaged highways and canals had again been put into service.

Yet while the operations of the German armed forces were decisively facilitated by the reconstruction work,

the French population could make only limited use of its interterritorial communication lines. The Germans considered the French rolling stock as one of their most valuable spoils. In 1939 the French National Railways had 19,500 locomotives, 34,300 passenger cars, and 455,000 freight cars.

During the first month of occupation the Nazis already had confiscated 2,500 locomotives and 150,000 freight cars of the most recent models.

In March, 1942, the caryard of the French railways contained only 223,000 cars, indicating that from the autumn of 1940 to the summer of 1942 the Nazis had requisitioned another lot of 72,000 cars. The number of locomotives also has again decreased by 2,500.

Of 3,200,000 French automobiles which were in circulation in 1939, 1,000,000 were sent to Germany or taken over by the German authorities in France. The Nazis, moreover, confiscated all available stocks of gasoline. Owing to the lack of fuel, today not more than 300,000 cars are running in France, including more than 50,000 trucks which use charcoal as fuel. Numerous barges and other motor vessels were also sent to Germany.

The French railway administration has made tremendous efforts to cope with the problem of passenger and freight traffic under most difficult circumstances. Since the French collapse in 1940, it is the French railway system which has carried out practically the entire French long-distance traffic. With a rolling stock reduced by almost 50 per cent, the number of passengers transported was as high as 485,000,000 in 1941, as compared with 540,000,000 in 1938, while the quantity of goods shipped on French railways in the same year reached 110,000,000 tons as compared with 130,000,000 tons in 1938. Railway traffic thus was 80 per cent to 90 per cent of normal, but road circulation remained at a very low level—probably at 30 to 40 per cent of peacetime traffic.

Heavy Strain
Carrying out the overwhelming part of French inland traffic has put a very heavy strain on the rolling stock of the railways. Although a system of transportation prior-

ties was set up and passenger traffic reduced, and the trains were increasingly overcrowded. The average loading of a freight car, which was 9 tons in 1938, was increased to 11 to 12 tons in 1942.

Locomotives and cars, therefore, are more rapidly worn out than in normal times, and breakdowns of cars have become frequent on French railroads. The necessary overhauling of damaged cars, however, is hampered by the lack of essential raw materials and the insufficient supply of lubricating oil accelerates the wearing out of railway material. Consumption of lubricating oil on French railways has decreased to 7,800 tons in 1941 as compared with 18,900 tons in 1938.

In spite of the already critical situation of the French transportation system, German authorities have required delivery of thousands of additional locomotives and cars. An underground information from France points out that during recent months not less than 2,000 cars weekly have been commandeered by the Germans in French car yards. The Nazis also required delivery of another lot of 1,500 locomotives. The Nazis not only sent French cars to Germany to fill gaps in the German rolling stock, but they concentrated important quantities of railway material at strategic communication centers behind their defense lines on the Atlantic seacoast. As the German Army in Western Europe is not numerous enough to occupy the entire defense system in force, troops and supplies are concentrated in various strategic centers from where they can be shipped to areas threatened by United Nations invasion army. The reorganization of the German defenses in Western Europe has contributed to impair the already strained French transportation system.

New Measures
In August, 1942, therefore, the French railway administration was obliged to take new measures to increase the use of all railway cars in service and to carry out new reductions in the passenger traffic. It has already been announced that during the coming months, French railway traffic in the Unoccupied Zone will be reduced by one third as compared with 1941. The transportation crisis in France is likely to become most critical toward the end of this year when this year's crops will be shipped from the rural districts.

Food in French urban centers will become increasingly scarce, not only because large quantities of agricultural products are sent to Germany and other Axis countries, but because the French railways will be unable to cope with the task of transporting foodstuffs and raw materials to the urban centers where they are desperately needed. Many French rivers and canals are frozen during the winter months, and transport on waterways is reduced during this period.

André Philip, former French Deputy and one of the leaders of the underground movement, who recently arrived in London, expressed the view that "the French transportation crisis will not only jeopardize food shipments to the French cities, but even the Germans will be put to the trouble of gathering what they need from the French larder. The Nazis, M. Philip pointed out, have not enough rolling stock, especially not enough refrigerator cars, to organize a complex schedule for draining France, and they are confronted with the serious shortage of grease and other essential lubricants." Transportation of goods to Germany, of course, is on the priority list of French railroads, but shortage of rolling stock in Nazi-occupied Europe has become so accentuated in recent months that the German authorities themselves have ordered the cutting down of all railway transportation which is not directly essential for the pursuit of the war.

The critical situation of the French traffic system, which is directly linked to the German transportation difficulties, may bring it about that German looting of French agriculture will be less systematically and less thoroughly carried out than in previous years.

Remote agricultural districts in France are likely to be better supplied in foodstuffs than during the last months, while the food situation in the cities is likely to become increasingly dangerous.

War Drains German Banks

By Theo von Mork

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rapid rise in war expenditures has compelled the German Government to lay its hands not only on well over 50 per cent—which is the admitted figure—of the national income, but also on nearly all assets of German banks and, of course, on the wealth of all European nations under Axis influence. This is what an analysis of the German financial situation, based on reports that came recently from Germany, discloses.

A short time ago the Berlin Commerce Bank, for example, one of Germany's greatest money institutions, publishing its balance, disclosed that in 1941, 69 per cent of its assets were Government bonds. The same report also indicated that in 1940 only 65 per cent of the banks assets were in Government bonds and in 1939 the figure was only 43 per cent. This indicates a continuous and fast growing Government borrowing of all deposits and other assets of the bank, and it is therefore a safe assumption that today the institution's portfolio is almost three fourths filled with Government bonds.

Typical General Situation

How much farther this borrowing could go without bringing about the collapse of all business transactions is a matter for speculation, but it is easy to understand that the limit is nearly reached. In any case, while the cost of the war is daily increasing the entire remainder which even theoretically can be taken only one third of what has already been used up, in

practice the situation might probably be far more unfavorable.

The Commerce Bank, however, is by no means an exception. In fact, it is a good example of the general situation. Perhaps other banks have even turned over to the Government more than the Commerce Bank. A general survey of the nine major Berlin banks provides the following picture: in 1937, 9,600,000,000 reichsmarks of their combined assets were held by the Government. In 1940, the figure was 19,500,000,000 and in 1941 "an increase of another 25 per cent" could be noted. This shows that the Commerce Bank had even fewer worthless Treasury papers in its vaults.

The picture provided by these figures was supported by other information coming from Berlin. It disclosed that the national debt admitted by the Nazis is now not far from twice the national income. When war broke out Berlin conceded a national debt of 37,000,000,000 reichsmarks; on Jan. 1, 1940 it stood at 46,000,000,000; on Jan. 1, 1941 it had reached 79,500,000,000, and by Jan. 1, 1942 Berlin reported a national debt of 129,000,000,000. Since then they maintained that the monthly increase has been roughly 5,000,000,000 which would make a total of close to 180,000,000,000 by Nov. 1.

While this may not seem to be of great importance in a country like Germany, completely disregards the conventional rules of business and economics, it means, at least, as the Reichsminister for Economics, Dr. Walther Funk, admitted, that the Reich's Treasury

has to pay well over 4,000,000,000 reichsmarks for interest on the national debt. In plain words, 13 per cent of the entire ordinary revenues of the State has to be spent for the payment of interest on the steadily increasing debt.

Note Circulation Trebled

How Germany is going to repay this debt is a problem with which the present leaders of the Reich do not concern themselves very much. But the people probably have long realized that the actual national debt is by far greater than what they are allowed to learn and they have accordingly grown alarmed. That is why Dr. Funk took pains to explain that he was not at all worried.

In a speech which he held in the Austrian city of Klagenfurt, the Nazi Minister of Economics told his audience that after the war Germany will have an unlimited supply of cheap labor—namely, from the conquered countries—and extremely inexpensive raw materials, so that it will be easy for Germany to repay all debts and yet maintain a considerably higher living standard for the German nation. This also guarantees the security of the savings of the people "temporarily borrowed" by the Government for the payment of the cost of the war," the Minister declared.

In the meantime, the German Government has been compelled to let out another bit of unpleasant financial news. It was revealed in Berlin that the note circulation had about trebled since the outbreak of the war and by more than 25 per cent surpassed the note circulation of Imperial Germany when it collapsed in 1918. To make things worse the Nazi authorities could not deny that gold and foreign exchange holdings in 1918 were about from six to ten times of what they are now.

Postal Service in Canada: From Salvage to Airgraph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Salvage of vital war materials for Canada's war effort is receiving the "active attention" of the Post Office Department.

An exhibit sponsored by the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Postmasters' Association shows how it is done.

Rural mail carriers collect old bits of rubber from every camp and farm. Twine is saved and sent away to be made into new twine. Buttons from old uniforms are reprocessed and used again. Mail bags are made from old sugar and flour bags. Lead seals are

melted down and reused. One envelope on exhibit has been used 60 times between post offices.

Postmaster-General W. P. Mullock, addressing the Association's recent conference for mail-service improvements, announced receipt of an all-time high in postal revenue last year. Regular mail delivery, important in maintaining morale of the Dominion's fighting men, is a major point in which the Post Office Department is striving to co-operate, the Postmaster-General stated.

To speed up overseas communication, airgraph and air-letter services have been established. Airgraphs are sent to Britain at the rate of 13,000 a week. Canada received 62,000 airgraphs the last week of August, and during July and August the air-letter system saw a weekly average of 50,000 messages.

The Base Post Office for overseas mail handles 50,000 letters a day, 6,700 pounds of newspapers, 1,000 parcels, and at the end of each month chalks up a total of 1,700,000 pounds.

"Increase industrial production, improve agriculture, manifest vigilance, appeal to the fighters in letters to the front to struggle courageously."

The President gave this advice Oct. 14 at a meeting of a Communist Party Committee dealing with flax cultivation.

"The military situation this year is more favorable for us than in the previous year," he added.

Nazi Prague Rule Orders Fusion Of Several Banks

LONDON, Oct. 17 (ONA).—The puppet Prague government has ordered amalgamation of a number of leading Czech banks, it is reported by the Czechoslovak government-in-exile, which described the edict as a further step in Germanization of financial institutions in the "protectorate."

Banks affected by the order, which takes effect Jan. 1, 1943, are the Czech Savings Bank, the Prague State Savings Bank, and the Savings Bank of Hostivitz, Karlin, Smichov, and Zbraslav.

The Czech Savings Bank had previously been put under German control. Further bank mergers aiming at Germanization of the entire Czech financial system are expected to follow.

Treason Indictment Is Upheld by Court

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP).—Legality of an indictment charging six Chicagoans with treason and conspiracy to commit treason by aiding a German spy was upheld in Federal Court today by Judge William J. Campbell.

Judge Campbell overruled a demurrer attacking validity of the indictment which accused the Chicagoans of aiding Herbert Haupt, one of the six Nazi spies executed in Washington in July.

Paul Warnholtz, attorney for the defendants, had asked dismissal of the indictment because it was "vague and ambiguous" and also charged the document with "mis-joining" the defendants.

Judge Campbell ordered all six defendants rearraigned and each repeated "Not guilty" as they went before the bar.

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Prices and Your Purse: Swapping Your Rubbers

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—"Swapping" or "trading" is one suggestion made by the Office of Price Administration to extend the usefulness of the present supply of rubbers and galoshes. Neighbors can exchange children's outgrown sizes; an extra pair owned by one adult member of a family can be traded for a pair of small children's sizes.

Replace them with victory footwear only when absolutely necessary. Victory rubbers, made with more scrap rubber than usual, won't last as long as old types. They'll come in black only and heels will be no higher than two inches.

Shoppers can recognize the new footwear by such trade names as "victory," "duration" and "conservation."

How to Sell Tires

To give or sell your extra tires (anything over five) to the government merely telephone or write to the nearest Railway Express Agency office and a truck will pick them up. You will be given a receipt and will receive your check, or war bonds and stamps if you desire, shortly after the tire has been inspected at the warehouse for official determination of its value.

Gasoline rations will be issued in the future only to those who have not more than five tires. Penalty: up to 10 years in prison.

The Inspection Routine

Here's how you'll go about getting your tires inspected.

Pick up a copy of a tire inspection sheet at your service station, tire shop or garage on or about Oct. 27. List on it the serial numbers of your tires, imprinted on the sidewall.

If you live outside the area now rationed, take this application with you when you register for gas rationing Nov. 9. It will be detached and returned to you for notations when your tires are inspected—every four months after next Jan. 31—if you have an "A" mileage card.

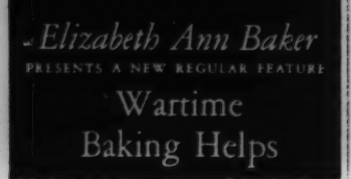
In the eastern states, car owners will fill out forms and send them to a local war price and rationing board which will file them and mail tire inspection reports to the owners.

Initial inspections of tires on all vehicles must be made between Dec. 1 and Jan. 31, except for commercial vehicles which may begin having their tires checked any time after Nov. 15.

February for Meat

Latest OPA advice is that formal meat rationing won't begin until February.

In the meantime, are you keep-



Elizabeth Ann Baker
PRESENTS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE
Wartime
Baking Helps

THE ARMY LIKES TO EAT!

How about baking a cake today? Not one for the family—but not this time!—but one for some boy you know in the Service. You might not think that a rugged soldier could get well, a little home-baked for a piece of cake—the kind that Mother used to bake. But he does! So get out the Rumford Baking Powder and start chasing somebody's blues away right now.

This fruit cake is easy to bake—easy to mail—and easy on the pocketbook, too! Better pick the recipe and keep it on file.

Rumford Inexpensive Fruit Cake

2 c. sifted flour	1 tsp. ground cinnamon
1/2 tsp. salt	1/2 c. butter
2 tps. Rumford Baking Powder	1 c. sugar
1/4 tsp. ground cloves	1/2 c. raisins
1/2 tsp. ground nutmeg	1/2 c. currants
	1 egg

Sift together flour, salt, baking powder and spices, work in butter and add sugar and fruit. Mix to a soft dough with egg and milk and bake in greased shallow pan in moderate oven (350° F.) about three-quarters of an hour.

The family will like this fruit cake, too... and it's fine for fall parties—a natural with tall glasses of apple juice or mug of hot mulled cider.

Your worries disappear when you use Rumford Baking Powder! Rumford's double-action is insurance against baking failures. Use Rumford the next time you bake and note how light and fluffy it makes your cake—how even-textured.

Rumford wins taste-tests! Rumford is an all-phosphate baking powder. It contains no alum, so it never leaves an unpleasant, bitter taste to spoil fine flavors in baked things.

Sugarless Recipes! Write to me for a FREE copy of the Rumford Sugarless Recipe folder. Then you can bake delicious cakes and cookies without using any sugar. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, R. I.

ing within that 2½ pounds a week? Don't eat 2½ pounds at home every week and then eat more at restaurants or elsewhere. The dinner guest who consumes his half pound of steak is honor bound to count it against his own week's quota, not his host's.

It's Simple—Roughly

Easterners are asking whether their fuel oil coupons will be good for a certain period as in the case of gasoline rations, or indefinitely.

The answer is that coupons marked No. 1 will not be redeemable in period II—except for a brief overlap to facilitate delivery efficiency.

Periods will vary somewhat among the four heat zones but roughly, the first period will include September, October, and November; period II, December; period III, January; period IV, February; period V, March, April, May, June, July and August.

If period I in the northern zone is unusually cold, the unit value of coupons for period II in that zone will be increased to make up for it.

Robbing the Banks

Here's one instance when you're justified in robbing the baby's bank. Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, Director of the Mint, is urging that all coins, especially one-cent pieces, now hiding in children's banks and other receptacles, be returned to circulation.

More than 1,000 tons of copper would be saved for war production if every family would discover and return to use just 10 pennies, she says.

More Complicated

Price control is getting more and more complicated every day.

Now, by allowing grocers to charge higher prices for land, dried fruits, breakfast cereals and sugar, the OPA expects prices to the housewife to come down.

Explanation: disappearance of these essential foods due to price "squeezes" has been more general in low-price stores than in high price stores. By raising the price ceiling so the "low-price" store can restock its brands, OPA is making it possible for the housewife to buy at a lower price.

'We Go to Church' Poster Prepared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The World's Christian Endeavor Union is distributing a new religious poster in which soldier, sailor, Army nurse and civilians, representing Christian youth, are declaring: "Wherever we are, we go to church."

Through co-operation among posterboard owners, the Outdoor Advertising Association of America and Christian Endeavor interdenominational units throughout the United States, poster displays calling youth to religious thinking and acting have been displayed yearly for eight years. The new poster will go on display during January, 1943.

Christian Endeavor stresses this year the need for religion in Army and Navy service, "in every land, in every camp, on every sea."

Pursuant to this, the world union is aiding large numbers of chaplains with free materials, counsel and program helps for religious activities of Protestant men in uniform.

Hart Bishop Coadjutor Of Pennsylvania Diocese

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 (P)—The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, former Army Chaplain, was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of the Pennsylvania Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church today.

He will automatically become head of the Diocese and the tenth person to hold that office when the Right Rev. Francis M. Taitt retires as Bishop late in 1943.

Dr. Hart, former Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Boston, resigned as Army Chaplain at Fort Dix, N. J., following his election at a Diocesan Convention in May.

Looks For Suggestions

And to all the members of the board, I will look for suggestions to keep down the cost of living. While ours is an economy based on personal incentive and the profit system, we must at this time give more attention to keeping prices down than keeping profits up.

It is my desire that the agencies and activities represented shall be increased in importance and not diminished in the least degree. It is not my intention to undertake any of the activities which lie within the province of your organizations, but rather to bring them together, to settle conflicts, to integrate all of the parts into one whole. I shall step in only where there are conflicts or where I think economic stabilization is threatened in any field.

As for the representatives of labor, industry and agriculture, we shall look to them to give us in all circumstances their suggestions.

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Cartoons in the News of the Week



Jensen, Chicago Daily News "Dummkopf!"

Text of Byrnes' Statement On Economic Stabilization

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (P)—James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, made the following statement Oct. 16 to the first meeting of the Economic Stabilization Board at the White House:

You are familiar with this time with Executive Order No. 9250, providing for the stabilization of the national economy. The language is plain and needs no interpretation by me. Its reading indicates fully what is expected of us.

We are a part of the machinery which must convert the peacetime economy of the country to a fully-controlled wartime economy. At present we are half and half.

In peace, supply and demand is left to work. That requires time. In war, the tempo changes. There is no time. Every man and woman, dollar and thing, everything must be utilized for the quickest winning of the war.

Must Check Runaway Prices

The war-making agencies must have what they need, with the welfare of those on the home front must be given consideration. Living costs must be kept from spiraling upwards so all of us can be free to contribute our utmost to winning the war.

Reductions in living standards that the war will impose must be shared equitably by all of the people, without profiteering. If we are to avert a repetition of the collapse that followed the last war, we must prevent runaway price increases now.

Each of you occupies certain definite spheres of activity in the carrying out of these aims. For example, the Secretary of Treasury, among other things, has responsibility for the sale of Government securities, the raising of taxes, the siphoning off of excess purchasing power, and, of generally taking the profits out of war. For the control of salaries, I am looking for suggestions and guidance also to the Secretary of Treasury. Labor, wages and working conditions are within the province of the Secretary of Labor and the National War Labor Board. The Price Administrator has control of prices, including rents, rationing, etc. To the Price Administrator, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture, principally, I will look for advice on subsidies and related matters. To the Secretary of Agriculture I will look for guidance on the production of farm products and advice as to their prices. At times it will be necessary to invite the chairman of the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission to meet with us.

Working With Agencies

2. In addition to these regulations, I am working with the agencies concerned on regulations to cover these things:

Limiting salaries to \$25,000 after certain taxes and other permissible deductions.

Machinery for handling wage increases which may affect price ceilings. This necessitates close co-operation between the War Labor Board and Office of Price Administration. A liaison officer has been appointed by each of these agencies.

Machinery for the control of agricultural prices. This necessitates similar co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration.

3. I have also begun to review the situation with the various agencies to determine if there is need for additional legislation. One such omission was discovered in the matter of commercial rents. I have asked Congress to remedy this. The House, with splendid co-operation, has passed the bill and I hope for prompt action by the Senate.

Compulsory Savings

4. I also have asked the different agencies to furnish me with detailed reports on some of the problems that lie ahead.

The most important things on which I have requested reports are:

Compulsory savings and other proposed measures to control excess spending power.

Prospects as to future rationing needs.

The spacing of military and Lend-Lease purchases.

Prospective subsidy needs and considerations which should govern or limit the use of subsidies.

Wages of farm labor.

Particularly in the fields in which they have become experts and to which they have given their life efforts. I know these gentlemen will present their views not as to what is best for any particular group but as to what is best for all of the people.

We shall meet here every fortnight. Discussions of interest to the members of the board shall not be restricted, but I shall try in advance of meetings to note those questions on which I will want your advice.

Inaction Greatest Mistake

In most cases common counsel should result in common agreement. But we are at war and we cannot wait upon the counsel of perfection. We will make mistakes. But in war, inaction is the greatest of mistakes. If we have an adequate interchange of views, differences still persist, I shall resolve those differences and promptly communicate to you my decisions.

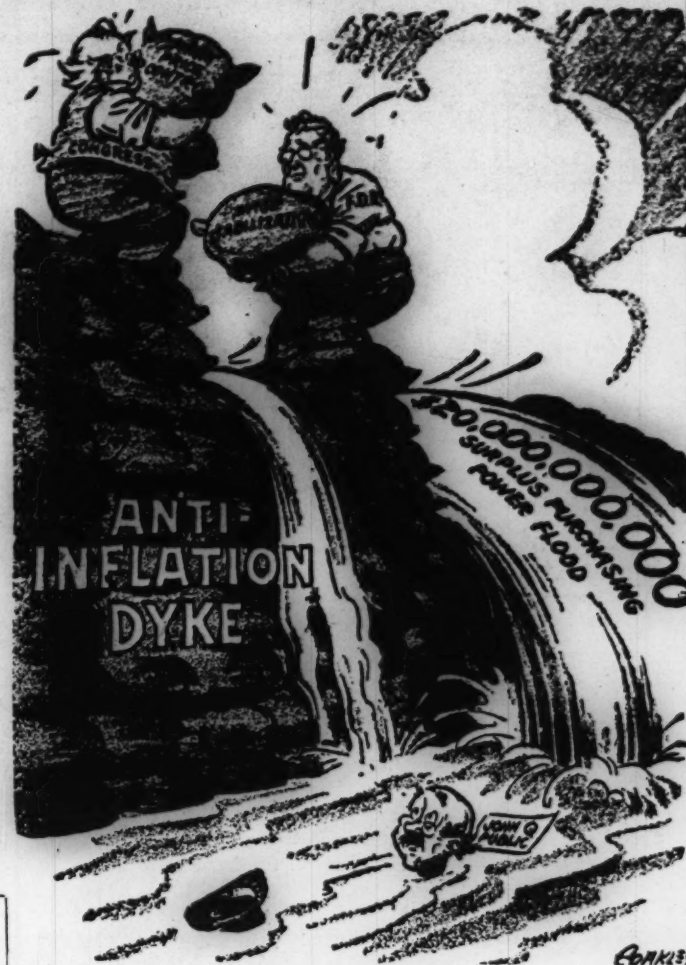
1. Let me here tell you what I have done to implement the Executive Order of the President.

A. I have arranged with the War Labor Board and the Treasury Department to bring all salaries under control. All salaries under \$3,000 and those salaries up to \$5,000 which are covered in wage agreements are to be regulated by the War Labor Board. For salaries over \$3,000, other than those handled by the War Labor Board as part of wage agreements, the Treasury Department is preparing regulations.

B. I have delegated to the Office of Price Administration the power to intervene in cases involving proposed increases in the rates or charges of utilities. The Office of Price Administration is the agency best suited to represent the interests of the consumer in these matters.

C. I have approved two regulations of the War Labor Board for exemptions from the wage provisions of the executive order. One regulation exempts special merit and promotion by length of service systems; the second exempts employers with not more than eight employees.

Wage increases granted in such exemptions are not to be considered justification for increasing any price ceiling or cost of any Government contract; or as an argument against any decrease in a price ceiling or Government contract that might otherwise be thought necessary.



Coakley, Washington Post Repairing One Place

U. S. Radiocasters Donating Time to Air War Agencies' Work

By Albert D. Hughes

Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

American radiocasters are now donating radio time valued at \$64,000,000 annually—roughly 25 per cent of the Nazi budget—to publicize over the air the work of war agencies in the United States.

The Rockefeller Committee is asking Congress for over \$2,000,000 to be used by its radio division. All but about \$1,700,000 will be used for special projects involving radio service to the other American republics.

This vast donation of American radiocasters has quite naturally drawn the praise of Mr. Davis but the generosity has also brought in its wake a problem for government agencies—using this time on an efficient and systematic basis.

Surprise

Mr. Davis' estimate of the value of radio time used by the Nazis caused considerable surprise among Federal officials. But it was disclosed that the Nazis have 63 short-wave transmitters of their own, plus those seized in occupied countries. Some of these transmitters have a power up to 200 kilowatts, or four times the power permitted to American radiocasters serving their domestic audiences.

The OWI's radio bureau is now putting into effect a plan designed to bring a little order out of the situation.

Among radio projects getting under way in the Government's plan to wage intensified war on the propaganda, or psychological, front are a number of short-wave plans. OWI and the Rockefeller Committee are promoting funds for radio equipment and purchase of time on broadcast and short-wave outlets. It has been rumored, in fact, that current purchases of time may run up to the extent of allowing short-wave stations only two hours of time for their own programs.

Success

The success of American short-wave programs in Italy as attested by the growing strength of the Italian underground movement has focused additional government attention on the value of this type of mental warfare.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, recently wrote Mr. Davis: "In extending facilities for American radio broadcasting which have hitherto been inaccessible, the OWI is rendering a valuable service."

General Marshall wrote. Also the OWI has prepared propaganda leaflets to be dropped by the Air Force over occupied territories.

"I feel that money appropriated for the construction and operation of radio stations will further the war effort," General Marshall added.

Spending \$7,000,000

The United States is now spending over \$7,000,000 to expand existing short-wave facilities. Mr. Davis disclosed. It now has 14 transmitters in operation with private radiocasters owning and operating them. Another 22 transmitters of high power are being sought and as a result a number of domestic radio stations all ready to come on the air with new equipment are giving it up for the duration.

About \$1,000,000 of radio time is also to be spent for purchase of time on these new stations, it was added.

The new American transmitters for the war of nerves are to be built along the East and West Coasts, according to Milton S. Eisenhower, OWI deputy director, and Robert E. Sherwood, in charge of the OWI's overseas branch.

Some of the \$7,000,000 fund is to be spent in providing equipment to radiocasters programs to our troops serving in England and Australia.

Eventually the American short-wave warfare is to utilize the entire 24 hours of all current and new short-wave transmitters. Program production will be contracted for as needed, under Federal specifications. The Government will buy more transmitters and provide for their operation by private radiocasters.

To Be Fooled

Where short-wave equipment is to be improved so that more powerful signals may be sent over-

seas, the Government will provide the money. All the short-wave frequencies are also to be pooled so that they will operate as a unit. The present wave-length operation is considered haphazard.

The Rockefeller Committee is asking Congress for over \$2,000,000 to be used by its radio division. All but about \$1,700,000 will be used for special projects involving radio service to the other American republics.

One plan nearing readiness is a 13-week series to be directed by Orson Welles, who has recently returned from a Latin-American tour. Mr. Welles has agreed to write and produce a program built around the American republics. Production and talent would cost about \$40,000 and Mr. Welles would donate his services.

Government agencies are also working on a number of new programs to supplement the short-wave service to the troops abroad. Under way is a project whereby a series of low-powered camp transmitters would be set up in England. American programs would be fed to these transmitters and their audible radius would be only a few miles and hence of no military value to the enemy for homing purposes.

10-Watt Station

It is already disclosed, for instance, that up on the island of Kodiak off the southwestern Alaskan coast Maj. W. H. Adams, a former radiocaster, is operating a 10-watt station for the entertainment of the soldiers. The station is financed by the troops and citizens of Kodiak, who dig into their own pockets for its budget. The station has an ample supply of recorded material from the States and its audience is said to be 100 per cent due to the limited scope for entertainment on Kodiak during the winter months.

In addition soldiers abroad are being provided with radio transcription kits whereby they can pick up and record familiar domestic American radio programs, and ones beamed especially to them. Not many of these kits have been provided but the scheme is expected to be a tremendous morale booster when more of them arrive.

ODT to Check Record Of Speeding Motorist

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (P)—Court records of motorists convicted of exceeding the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit will be examined to determine whether they received "sufficient penalties," the Office of Defense Transportation announced Oct. 15.

Director Joseph B. Eastman said ODT representatives would examine court records of several cases in Philadelphia to determine whether to ask the Office of Price Administration "for further action under gasoline rationing regulations."

"It may be that the fines imposed in Philadelphia for violation of the 35-mile speed limit represent sufficient individual penalties," Mr. Eastman commented. "However, the time has come when everyone must understand that our stockpile of rubber must not be wasted."

Missing Army Airmen Report by Telephone

LUKE FIELD, Ariz., Oct. 17 (P)—Two Luke Field Army Air Corps officers, missing since their ship disappeared from a three-plane flight near the Grand Canyon, Oct. 12, reported by telephone Oct. 15 from Parker, Ariz., that they had landed safely.

The officers, Second Lieut. Peter T. Abell, Saratoga, Calif., and First Lieut. John Lombardi, Los Angeles, said they had barked approximately 40 miles into Parker from the scene of their storm-necessitated forced landing.

Britain Demands Full Use Of War Labor and Plants

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Britain has reached a critical new phase in its war production when nothing short of large-scale moving of factories to workers or workers to factories will meet the still expanding requirements of the national war effort.

This is the meaning behind the announcement made this week by the Minister of Production, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, of a reorganization plan tightening up control over labor and factories.

In effect, Capt. Lyttelton has told British factory workers that the time has come when they must be prepared to regard themselves as much on active service as the fighting forces and be ready for transfer wherever needed.

Similarly factory owners have been told that their shops and plants may be moved anywhere, amalgamated, or closed down.

In this fourth year of war Britain is at a stage where mobilization of labor has reached a peak. Enough new factories have been built. The only way to maintain the essential upward curve of production is to make better use of labor and plant available.

Nonessential Plants Closed

Already Capt. Lyttelton has closed hundreds of factories in Britain not essential for the war effort. Now he will forthwith assume powers, already granted him under existing wartime legislation, but not hitherto fully utilized, to carry out the following reorganization:

1. Close down war factories where craftsmanship is being wasted by the absence of sufficient or adequate machinery, and direct workers elsewhere.

2. Evict nonwar firms from their factories and send them off with their plant to other parts of the country where they can use the parttime labor of women. The firms would leave the bulk of their workers behind to be directed to essential war factories. Thus a concern in Coventry or some other war factory district short of labor would at the same time benefit from release of Coventry workers.

3. Affiliate neighboring firms; prohibit anyone opening a new factory or changing the products of an existing factory without license from the Ministry of Production.

Must Face Hardships

Captain Lyttelton will be advised by existing regional production boards which will examine each case to find the best solution with minimum disturbance.

He said that his new policy of

widepread transfer of labor inevitably would lead to individual hardship. But Parliament and the press have generally welcomed Captain Lyttelton's new move. The Communist Daily Worker's reactions are interesting to this most autocratic of all steps taken by the British Government since the war.

The Daily Worker, says the Lyttelton scheme, "can be a powerful contribution to victory. Every worker being transferred must regard it as an honor to make a more effective contribution."

The Communist organ recalls that the Soviet trade union delegation to Britain earlier this year, while praising the high morale of British workers, noted insufficient utilization of their labor. "Now is the British workers' opportunity to end this reproach," says the Daily Worker.

Bold Line Welcomed

And in other quarters the new bold line being taken by Captain Lyttelton is welcomed because the Government is thought hitherto to have been too slow in responding to the public's readiness to suffer hardship for the sake of quickened war effort and especially in bringing the day of a second front nearer.

It has been an eye opener to the writer lately in talking to a number of girl munition workers in a poorer urban district to find that their wages are lower than generally imagined [up to £3 weekly]; their long hours [up to 60 weekly]; and a heavier burden on them than many persons realize; some of them are very tired and very cynical. What irks them most are such things as managerial dislocations and inefficiencies in their factories, and big price discrepancies between one factory and another which rouse their suspicions. The complex national production setup is often too much for them to understand.

Captain Lyttelton's statement yesterday revealed many price discrepancies, and apparent inefficiencies were often not due to managerial shortcomings or to profit-mindedness but to almost inevitable misfits in an emergency building up of a vast war production organization.

Captain Lyttelton's new production reorganization is aimed to iron out such inefficiencies. Which is what is wanted, since Britain's factory workers are still capable of a big extra spurt—and the size of that spurt will be largely dependent on the extent of workers' faith in the integrity and intelligence of the administration of the war.

Tires Not Legally Acquired Will Bring 'Gas' Revocation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (P)—Motorists with tires not "legally acquired" will lose their gasoline ration books, the Office of Price Administration disclosed yesterday in announcing details of a nationwide program for periodic inspection of tires.

The five tires listed by the motorist by serial number in connection with rationing, plus tires acquired through rationing certificates, will be the only "legal" tires.

The OPA said the periodic inspection program was designed as a check against illegal use of sales of casings, as well as to keep tires in good repair.

First inspection for all passenger car tires must be made between Dec. 1, 1942, and Jan. 31, 1943, with commercial vehicle inspection starting Nov. 15, 1942.

After the initial inspection, passenger car owners with the basic "A" ration book will be required to have their tires inspected every four months at official OPA inspection stations.

Inspection Above "A"

Passenger car owners with books above the basic "A" must have their tires inspected every two months. Commercial vehicle tires must be inspected every two months or every 5,000 miles, whichever comes first.

The OPA said official inspectors would be allowed to charge a maximum fee of 25 cents a vehicle in inspections where

An Urgent Need: Day Nurseries Near U. S. War Plants

With increasing numbers of women of the United States going into war industries, the problem of providing for day care of children of working mothers is acute in many communities. In some localities serious situations have been discovered. The article which follows highlights the problem and indicates what is being done about it and what can be done further. In another article running soon on this page, the all-day neighborhood schools now operating in New York City to help meet this same widespread problem will be described.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

War plants needing more women workers are being advised by the Government either to establish their own day care centers or get their communities to apply for Federal aid now available under the Federal Works Agency.

Because small children have been found left in locked automobiles, because older children are hanging around war plant gates, and also because juvenile delinquency rates are rising, the FWA has recently moved to speed up its day-care aid program. All requests for Federal funds are now channeled through Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant FWA administrator. The FWA does out WPA funds for day nurseries and also gives money to communities through the community facilities provisions of the Lanham Act, both for construction and operation of day care centers.

Funds are also available for establishing housekeeping, aides, recreation centers and other facilities for aiding working mothers. Arrangements for such community projects must meet standards set up by the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Told to Speed Applications

Regional directors of the FWA were recently called to Washington and told to speed community applications for day care aid. One reason there has been so much delay in getting projects moving has been the division of authority on the problem in Washington. Among the Federal agencies interested in day care services have been the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education, the WPA, the National Housing Agency, the Farm Security Administration, the U. S. Employment Service, the Social Security Board and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

The WPA has enlarged its peacetime nursery school program under a \$6,000,000 appropriation made by Congress and has sought to enlist women volunteers to help out, but many times these nurseries are not located convenient to the plant.

In this case, a community can apply for Lanham Act funds. This money can be used for instructors, materials, and incidentals, exclusive of food. Applications must be made by public agencies with legal authority, or private non-profit organizations which can show legal authority to supervise or operate such facilities.

Day care nurseries set up under the Lanham Act are expected to charge fees on a sliding scale depending upon the mother's or father's ability to pay.

Child Care Centers set up under the Lanham Act are operated by the community. WPA nurseries are operated chiefly with persons from relief rolls.

Age Limits
Stretched

Age limits under both programs are being stretched to cover almost any-aged child who does not have proper home supervision while his mother is at work.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt suggested this week the necessity of establishing pleasant recreation centers for girls of high school age who hang around war plant gates hoping to get a share of the high salaries of 18- and 19-year-old boys.

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lashed upon them in taverns and dance halls.

It has been suggested that these girls might be used to aid in after-school child care programs to be established in high schools. Not only would they be learning lessons in child care, but they would be kept out of mischief themselves. Mrs. Roosevelt urged communities to set up supervised recreation halls with dancing and soft drinks to lure youngsters away from beer and liquor taverns.

Visiting Housekeepers

Visiting housekeeper services, ready to furnish aid to working mothers whose children are sick, are also eligible for funds from the FWA.

The idea of using older women—grandmothers and mothers-in-law—who have never had any special industrial training and perhaps would prefer to remain in the home, in such services was discussed recently at the American

Legion auxiliary convention.

Foster-family day care, where working mothers make arrangements with other families to care for their children may also be employed in many communities.

Impatient at Government delays, a number of war plants have started their own day nurseries. The Douglas aircraft plant in Santa Monica, Calif., has announced plans to set up a nursery for 500 children. Other plants have made surveys among married women workers and found a large portion interested in finding aid to solve their household problems. Many plants will not hire women until they make sure that satisfactory arrangements have been made for taking care of their children, but sometimes the woman wants the job so badly she doesn't tell the truth; always there are unforeseen emergencies that arise which mean absences from the machines that might be run at full speed for arming America's fighting forces.



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Mothers employed in the aircraft plants of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation at Buffalo, are served by the plant's own day nursery, surrounded by a spacious lawn, sand piles and swings. Warm lunches are provided and each child takes an afternoon nap. (1) While David's mother, Mrs. La Junta Cahal, is busy in a warplane plant, the two-year-old is busy with his playmates at the nursery. (2) Here David is being delivered to the guard, Walter Corroy, at the nursery entrance. (3) This modern eight-room day nursery erected by the plant will accommodate 50 children. (4) Mother to defense plant, baby to nursery—a regular morning routine. (5) While Mrs. Cahal is busy working on the nose of a Curtiss Warhawk Fighter, she knows her two-year-old is safe and well cared for.

Associated Press

Games at Oxford And Cambridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Organized games have long been an essential feature of school and college life in Britain. The ideal has been to get everyone to play, and to play for the game's sake. University matches and boat races, and sometimes the main fixtures of prominent schools, receive press publicity; but the overwhelming majority of school and college games are played without onlookers, league competitions, or other devices for attracting attention to spectacular play.

Nowhere has this practice of playing for the game's sake reached a higher point than in the inter-college matches at Oxford and Cambridge, played every weekday in term time without any compulsion whatever.

Appealed To War Office

With the outbreak of war it became very difficult to keep the games going. The undergraduate body was soon down to 50 per cent of normal, and the reductions in numbers were unevenly distributed among the colleges. Most of the men in residence were freshmen, and the few who had enough experience to organize games were much occupied with military duties.

Yet sustained study cannot be successfully maintained without recreation, and after dragging through a rather wretched second year of war Oxford University appealed to the War Office for help. The Inspector of Physical Training appointed an officer of field rank to live in college and do what he could to further a vigorous athletic life throughout the university.

Something had been done by combining colleges for games purposes, but a major problem still remained—the press of military duties often made it impossible even for a combined club to field a full side on a given afternoon. Though new to university life, the officer in charge succeeded by herculean efforts in creating a pool of players pledged to turn out when free for any side needing help.

Spread Over the Country

This officer said to the writer, "At the beginning I wanted 48 hours per diem but now I could do with 24."

Many other problems had also to be solved, but as a parent of the secretary of a combined college cricket club, the writer can bear witness to the tremendous change wrought.

Things did not stop at Oxford. The desirability of maintaining the fitness and happiness of youth today has been grasped by the War Office, and by July, 1942, 50 specially selected instructors of the Physical Training Corps had been spread over the country to help in the physical and recreational training of cadets and Youth Services generally.

G. F. T.

Honesty Begins at Zero, Says Miss Eighteen Who Is Glad She Learned It Early

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pueblo, Colo.

The Family Forum

Whenever I see someone failing to forget the waitress that she has forgotten to charge for that extra piece of pie, or pocketing 10 cents too much in change from the clerk in a store, I think of a long-ago ice cream cone and a nickel.

I was five, and we were several blocks from the drug store where I had obtained the cone when I said:

"And look, mummy, I can get another one. The man didn't take my nickel."

My mother pulled the car over to the curb and gave me a look I still remember. "Mummy," she asked, "do you remember last week when some boys broke into the grocery store and took all that candy?"

Of course I remembered. "They were bad boys. They stole things," I said.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pueblo, Colo.

The Family Forum

"Certainly," my mother agreed, very seriously. "Stealing is taking anything that doesn't belong to you without paying for it. It doesn't matter whether you take something big or something small; whether you break into a place or take it some other way."

By this time my cone wasn't tasting as good as previous ones. Mother started the car, turned at the next corner and drove back to the store. I shall never forget how ashamed I felt, how my face burned as I marched in and gave Mr. Potter that nickel.

That was my first lesson in honesty. I can't remember which particular lesson came next, but each one made a lasting impression on me. There was the time I came home from the grocery store with 38 cents too much in change, and had to walk all the way back to the store to return it. There was the girl friend who lied about her age and rode for nothing on the street car. "I could do it, too," I told my mother. "Doris is as big as I am." I didn't realize until mother explained, that taking a street car ride for nothing when I was not entitled to it was just like "stealing" the ice cream cone.

One day when we were shopping I saw a doll—the most beautiful doll I'd ever beheld. The clerk told us it was four dollars and mother said I could have it. After we were home, mother discovered a price tag pinned under the skirt. The doll was nine dollars instead of four!

"I'm sorry, Mummy," Mother told me, "but I can't afford nine dollars for a doll just now. We'll have to take it back."

"But the girl sold it to us for four," I cried. "It's her mistake! And anyhow, no one will ever know about it!" The words rushed out pell mell at the thought of losing the doll.

"No one?" Mother asked. "How about God? How about you? I don't think you'd enjoy that doll much, Mummy. Every time you played with it you'd remember you'd cheated the store out of five dollars. And maybe the clerk would have to pay it when they discovered the shortage."

I hadn't thought of that. Nor about God knowing. As usual, mother had managed to take all the pleasure out of having something I hadn't paid for. The doll went back. Two months later she

greeted me from under the Christmas tree, more beautiful than ever, because now mother had made an "honest woman" out of her. Both God and I knew she was mine.

Many more lessons were necessary before I learned honesty in all its various forms. I believe most children have to be set straight in these matters. I'm eighteen now and I've been disillusioned time after time by discovering that someone I admired and respected thought it was "smart" when he "got something for nothing." I'm sure these persons are strictly honest when large sums of money are involved.

Why don't more parents realize the importance of making their children understand that honesty begins at zero?

A Saturday Column

Los Angeles

Shop Class Makes Rack for U. S. O.

Boys in woodshop classes in schools situated near Army Recreation Centers have proved themselves of service to the armed forces in various ways. One day, for example, the shop telephone of the Ralph Waldo Emerson Junior High School rang, and Thomas J. Orr, woodshop teacher, heard a pleasant woman's voice. "This is Mrs. F. of the U. S. O. Our Camp is badly in need of a magazine rack. Do you suppose—?"

"Certainly," broke in Mr. Orr. "I'll put some of my boys onto it right away."

Eager to be of service, there were more volunteers than were needed, and in a few days the nearby recreation room of the U. S. O. was supplied with a neat, stained, and polished magazine

rack. The soldier boys found their reading matter more convenient to locate, and the boys in the woodshop class were not alone happy to be of help to the men who are helping to defend our coast, but at the same time they had learned how to construct a useful piece of furniture.

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While Mother Makes War Supplies

President Roosevelt has recently allocated \$400,000 for the promotion of programs for the care of children of working mothers. In making the allocation the President said, "The need for child care grows out of an increasingly acute problem of labor supply. Through grants to states for these purposes, I believe a mechanism may be provided whereby local resources, with especial emphasis on the possibilities of foster day care, may be fully developed."

The U. S. Office of Education and the U. S. Children's Bureau will advise and supervise the programs. Grants to States are made on the basis of certification by designated agencies, and the funds are spent through properly qualified State agencies.

Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, said at a recent press conference: "Children of school age are the first concern of the day care program, because there are more than double the number of their mothers employed as the mothers of pre-school children. In some States regular schools will extend their work to care for them, in others women in the community will be asked to take on the care as part of their war work."

Miss Lenroot pointed out that the day care workers have access so far only to \$400,000 from the President's emergency war funds. WPA funds (\$6,000,000) are hedged in by relief labor requirements, she said, and so far Lanham Act funds have been made expendable by only three educational systems.

Dr. Bess Goodkykoot, Assistant Commissioner of Education, represents the U. S. Office of Education on the child-care program.

Easy Steps to Correct English

A Subject Needs a Proper Verb-Companion

Fifth of 50 Tuesday and
Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT:

THIS OR THAT?
1. The jury is disagreeing.
2. The jury have decided on its verdict.

The correct sentences are at the right.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

After this lesson, we should always use correctly certain words called collective nouns (noun means name).

Examples: army, audience, board (of persons), choir, class, group, jury, troupe.

These words are called collective nouns because they show a collection: for instance, the word jury shows a collection of persons (jurors).

Shall we use a singular or a plural verb with any one of these words when used as a subject?

1. The class (was, were) given a banner as a reward of merit.
2. The class (was, were) given their report cards.

Here is a simple rule that will always tell you what to do: When the members of the group act as a whole, as a single unit, use a singular verb. (This is logical because the members act as a unit and not separately.)

1. The class (it) was given a banner as a reward of merit. (Because the members of the class act as a unit, as one, we use a singular verb.)

What rule shall we use when the members act separately and not as a unit?

When the members of the group act separately, use a plural verb.

A NEW SONG FOR CHILDREN

"I'm Not Afraid of the Darkness!" A delightful illustrated song every child should sing and own, written by Rose Burton and illustrated by Rose Burton. The Children's Wonder World Pub. Co., 3713 North Allen Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

Parents Please Note THE EDUCATION PAGE

The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Saturday carries advertisements of reliable schools and colleges. If you are considering a school for your son or daughter, why not consult the Monitor?

Answers

Exercise 1: 1.—are (subject class, acting as a unit); 2.—is (subject board, acting as a unit); 3.—are (subject jury, acting separately); 4.—is (subject audience, acting as a unit); 5.—has (subject board, acting as a unit); 6.—have (subject class, acting separately); 7.—was (subject choir, acting as a unit); 8.—were (subject team, acting as a unit); 9.—was (subject unit, acting as a unit); 10.—were (subject members, acting separately).

Exercise 2: 1.—is (subject committee, acting as a unit); 2.—is (subject corporation, acting as a unit); 3.—is (subject members, acting separately); 4.—are (subject members, acting separately).

Lesson 5 will run October 20. Please send correspondence to the Education Editor.

1. The committee (is, are) ready to read its report.
2. The members of the committee (is, are) disagreeing.
3. The corporation (is, are) willing to improve its equipment.
4. The members of the corporation (is, are) willing to improve their equipment.

CONCLUSION: In this lesson you have learned that a subject needs a proper verb-companion.

In the next lesson, you will be shown one of the most common errors of speech. If you haven't this fault, be grateful; if you have it, overcome it!

Is Your Child Eager to Read?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a remarkable child indeed who does not like to hear a good story. He needs to realize that these stories usually come from books. Many children love to have stories read to them. They have handled the books and looked at the pictures. They may even know where a favorite story begins and where it ends. They may correct you promptly if you try to hurry bedtime a little by skipping here and there.

It takes very little to make most children want to read for themselves. This attitude can be cultivated. But some children prefer to be read to—especially after they have started to learn to read and find the process a slower one than they had anticipated.

Would it not be better to prepare children for the fact that the ability to read is gained step by step? Certainly they are joyous steps, always with the goal in mind. Let the child ponder some times on what a rich world the ability to read opens up for him. It is worth climbing all the steps for, surely.

Go back with him to the time when he learned to walk. Let him see himself as a helpless baby, then as one who can creep, and progressively learns to pull himself to his feet, walk by clinging to the furniture, stand alone, and take the first step. Laugh with him at the times he fell, and remem-

ber how persistent he was. Let him think how long it was before he could run, and how fast he can run now.

Learning to read is an intellectual achievement, and one of no mean proportions. Let him know and feel assured that you expect joyous and satisfactory development in him, but never let him feel you are looking for grades or comparing him with other children.

War Guidance For Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Vocational Guidance for Victory," The Counselor's Wartime Manual, is the title of the September number of the magazine, "Occupations," the Vocational Guidance Magazine. Over a hundred pages are given to articles by the best experts obtainable on jobs in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine together with a discussion of civilian occupations, exhibiting shortages, and the work of women and home defense units. There are 17 chapters in all, including information about the operation of the selective service system and the Army system of classification of personnel. A final chapter gives advice on long-term planning for an individual, to enable youth to look forward into peace times.

This magazine is published by the National Vocational Guidance Association, 525 West 120th Street, New York City; subsequent numbers will supplement and keep up to date the material in the manual.

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Education Week

Nov. 8-14

The Twenty-Second American Education Week will be celebrated this year on Nov. 8-14. The theme of the observance will be "Education for Free Men."

The week is sponsored jointly by the National Education Association, the American Legion, the U. S. Office of Education, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The N. E. A. has prepared materials, to assist in the observance, among which are posters, leaflets, stickers, manuals, plays, and other materials. For these materials or other information, write to the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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See Also

TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE

for Advertising of Schools

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Poet in the World

By John Beaufort

New York

To the pure in heart
To the poet in the world
To the lowly and great, whose lives are
To the child grown old, and the child
To the heart in the highlands
—William Saroyan's dedication of "My Heart's in the Highlands"

To those who wonder whether William Saroyan is a realist in a dream world or a dreamer in a realistic world, the answer is simple; he is both—and a good deal more, besides. Mr. Saroyan is a poet and a moralist searching for reality in terms of the good, the beautiful, and the true as he conceives them. He is inconsistent and disappointing, but he possesses an affection for the strange, the wonderful, and the seemingly unorthodox in mankind. Like Barnaby Rudge, the patent medicine pitchman of "Love's Old Sweet Song," Mr. Saroyan might say: "I like people, but I don't like the disgrace they've fallen into. The only way I know how to do anything about it is to set up my suitcase in the streets, get behind it, and talk to them."

Mr. Saroyan has been talking to the theater since 1939. Sometimes, his language is true and inspired. Sometimes, it sounds like literary patent medicine. On April 13, 1939, the Group Theater presented Mr. Saroyan's first play, "My Heart's in the Highlands," which was met by a mingled response of delight and confusion. The following season (1939-40) "The Time of Your Life" won him both the Pulitzer Prize and the New York Critics Circle Award. His subsequent plays, "Love's Old Sweet Song" and "The Beautiful People," were less successful. His first entries this season, the one-act plays, "Across the Board on Tomorrow Morning" and "Talking to You," provoked more confusion than delight and more annoyance than confusion. His poignant one-act, "Hello Out There," which he describes as "a saying piece," is now sharing the double bill at the Belasco with the revival of G. K. Chesterton's "Magic."

"Hello Out There," as in every one of Mr. Saroyan's plays, is a sound of humanity's music, a kind of nobility that sings from the heart. When it is good, it is lofty, moving, delightful. When it fails, its failure is usually explained as resulting from Mr. Saroyan's lack of self-criticism, his instability, and his incompetence as a theater craftsman. These are effects, however, rather than causes. They follow from the fact that, as a playwright with a moralist's and a philanthropist's aspirations, he approaches the theater's "dimension of reality" with perception, intuition, and feeling, but without a sound moral principle.

His prefaces invariably express a concern for ethics in human experience. In the introduction to his volume, "Three Plays," Mr. Saroyan declares: "We have always believed that art should be one thing, politics one thing, morality one thing, and so on. This kind of isolation of entities, while convenient, is, I believe, foolish. All things must come together as one, which is man." A few paragraphs later, he observes that "the imperative requirement of our time is to restore faith to the mass and integrity to the individual." This makes considerably more sense than the notions that man-made can be either revolutionized or legislated into an ideal state. "Man wages his wars against himself," Mr. Saroyan continues. "It is the same war each of us must wage within himself; good

in conflict with evil. In the world the strong are better than the weak only if the strong have love for the weak, and in ourselves virtue is true only if we recognize vice and know it to be an inseparable part of virtue. We cannot begin to be truly good until we know we cannot be constantly good. It is hard to imagine anything more likely to be offensive to nature than permanent goodness."

Here is Mr. Saroyan's fundamental fallacy. It explains why his plays, however rare and imaginative and aspiring they may be, so often condone and romanticize the dishonesty which their beautiful people frequently practice. Krupp, the endearing policeman of "The Time of Your Life," says of people in general, "They're all guys who are trying to be happy; support a family; bring up children; enjoy sleep. Go to a movie; take a drive on Sunday. They're all good guys, so out of nowhere, comes trouble." They may all be "good guys" but the "nowhere" out of which their trouble comes is the limitation of being "humanly," "naturally" good. Mr. Saroyan believes that the way to annul the conflict between good and evil is to embrace them both. Unfortunately, the individual human beliefs in chance, in personal success, in the "naturalness" of dishonesty and deceit, in the minor vagaries of men, multiply into corrupt political machines, predatory capitalism, crime, and, ultimately, dictatorship.

Joe, the bibulous deus ex machina of "The Time of Your Life," says, "I've got a Christian conscience in a world that's got no conscience at all." This may be Mr. Saroyan's concept of a Christian conscience or it may just be Joe's. In any case, it is self-indulgent sentimentalism, just as Joe's alcoholism and almsgiving are self-indulgent escape from the conscious responsibility of facing the ugliness of human life and the suffering which he confesses he has caused and still causes in making his fortune. If Joe were really conscience-stricken, he would probably resign from the office he performs in Nick's saloon and might even have to withdraw from Mr. Saroyan's present cosmography.

Notwithstanding his shortcomings, Mr. Saroyan is dealing with the men and women of our time on a higher and more lyrical plane than are most other contemporary playwrights. But perception with romanticism, even with idealism, is not enough. It is not enough to say, as Mr. Saroyan says in his preface to "My Heart's in the Highlands," that "it is better to be a good human being than to be a bad one. It is just naturally better." Without wishing to discourage this intuitive preference for goodness, one may ask, why is it better, if, as Mr. Saroyan believes, being naturally good and being naturally bad are one and the same thing?

The fact of the matter is, of course, that the glow of Mr. Saroyan's writing has the capacity to warm the spectator until his critical faculties become drowsy. In "The Time of Your Life," Mr. Saroyan treats Kit Carson's oblique confession of Blizz's murder as a beguiling and humorous incident. It is not Blizz's prior viciousness which excuses Carson but the author's own declaration that "if the time comes and the time of your life to kill, kill and have no regret." In "The Beautiful People," Mr. Saroyan creates so endearing



Scene from S. N. Behrman's "The Pirate"

Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, and Estelle Winwood in the new comedy produced by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild and now on a pre-Broadway tour. It will be presented at the Colonial Theater, Boston, on Oct. 26, and after two or three weeks there will be taken to New York.

Berlioz and Toscanini

By Oscar Thompson

New York

If there is still controversy over Berlioz—and there undoubtedly is—the musical public is little concerned. Critics, historians, pedagogues, musicologists, and other specialists must fan the embers, and they seem to do so mostly for one another. Conductors only rarely depart from the fractional representation of the composer's larger works that won recognition long ago, and then they usually find their listeners more patient than belligerent, more accommodating than curious.

Reviewers may commend or dispraise such adventures as the complete performance of the "Romeo and Juliet" dramatic symphony just given by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony under the leadership of Arturo Toscanini, without expecting a deluge of violent letters. The peculiar persecution complex that still disfigures what might be a healthful representation of the composer's larger works that won recognition long ago, and then they usually find their listeners more patient than belligerent, more accommodating than curious.

Mr. Toscanini chose to open the Philharmonic-Symphony's one hundred-first season with an all-Berlioz program that was mostly the long and curiously constructed symphony. Its only companion was the perennial "Roman Carnival" Overture, which was brilliantly and at the same time sensitively played. Though the overture is never neglected, the complete "Romeo and Juliet" had not been performed in New York, so far as has come to light, since the eighteenth century.

New York Symphony played it several times under the leadership of, first, Leopold Damrosch, and, later, Walter Damrosch.

For the Philharmonic-Symphony, the presentation on the night of Oct. 7 was the Society's first of the work in its entirety, though individual sections had figured on its programs many times. The same is to be said of Mr. Toscanini, who, celebrated as he is for his treatment of the "Queen Mab" Scherzo and some other of the purely orchestral sections, had never previously undertaken the entire symphony.

None of this made for any flurry of excitement. Mr. Toscanini was applauded vehemently, as he invariably is, but it was scarcely true that the symphony provoked more of a demonstration than the relatively short and amply familiar "Roman Carnival." The conductor had no difficulty in hushing the plaudits for a post-program plaything of "The Star-Spangled Banner," which he had omitted, as he frequently does, at the beginning of the concert. Carnegie Hall was not full, but whether the scattering of vacant seats was to be attributed to a distaste for so much Berlioz, or to the circumstances that the cost of tickets had been sharply advanced—that for single seats in the orchestra section downstairs mounting to \$11—must be left to conjecture.

The ensemble had all of the grandiosity that Berlioz himself could have asked, yet in its effect it was a demonstration of the composer's larger works that won recognition long ago, and then they usually find their listeners more patient than belligerent, more accommodating than curious.

Major changes are shown in those events which place heavier demands on physical condition, such as pull-ups, push-ups and distance running. There are lesser changes in the non-endurance events, such as strength of grip, vertical jump, 60-yard dash and broad jump.

Mr. Hughes said he found tall men superior to short men in practically all events, but that short and slender types showed the most improvement at the end of the course.

Alaska Springboard In Attack on Japan

LONDON, Oct. 17 (P)—Alaska is "the springboard of attack on Japan" and the new Alaska highway "will play a very powerful part in the smashing of at least one of our enemies," Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner for Canada, declared.

Home on a periodic visit to Britain, Mr. MacDonald devoted almost his whole 48-minute press conference to an enthusiastic description of an inspection trip along the road which, he said, "bids fair to be the greatest piece of road building man ever has undertaken."

Berlioz and Toscanini

By Oscar Thompson

New York

presented little of the spectacular or the theatrical. The chorus was that of the Westminster Choir. Soloists were Jennie Tourel mezzo-soprano, Jacques Gerard, tenor, and Nicola Moscona, bass. The little-known choral sections were well sung and the sonorities of chorus and orchestra were balanced with Mr. Toscanini's unflinching skill. Everything was made to "sound"—all was clear, firm, finely detailed. But the long choral recitative of the first section (there are four major parts, one of them a prologue, with an orchestral introduction) was of very moderate interest; and the heaped-up finale (Part IV) failed of any really stirring dramatic impact.

Plainly the performance was one of devotion and quality. Its minor blemishes could scarcely have been of any consequence in so much that was eminently first rate. The soloists, like their fellow vocalists in the chorus, met the requirements, and Miss Tourel accomplished something more than that in the warmth of her tone and the appropriateness of her style. But when the evening was concluded, it was the orchestra that had provided the chief pleasures of the concert.

This was so because the better-known sections—the Festivities at the House of the Capulets, the Love Scene and the Queen Mab tour de force—had enabled the players to put their superior skill to essentially grateful uses. The sheen and distinction of the famous instrumentation of Berlioz could scarcely have been more eloquently asserted. In the familiar pages the genius of a master of orchestral timbres worked its old magic through the glow of exceptional playing under the most fervid and renowned control.

Still, for this listener at least,

Berlioz and Toscanini

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Soldiers Drop Preparing for War For Poetry With Greatest of Ease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What's most in a soldier's thoughts when he sets out to do some real old-fashioned library reference work, the kind you do in the midst of globes and atlases and encyclopedias and dictionaries? Well, he's interested in radio, guns, mathematics, and other phases of the soldiering trade, but he also is partial to poetry, particularly the sentimental kind.

Ever since the Chicago Public Library opened a branch in the Auditorium Hotel Service Men's Center, poetry anthologies have been in constant use and librarians have been besieged for help in locating special quotations, "the kind to go in letters." Along with poetry the soldiers' tastes also run to philosophy, art, religion, natural science, and other equally lofty subjects.

Open but a few weeks, the new branch library already has had a steady stream of patrons and will evidently be one of the most popular features in this newest of Chicago's servicemen's centers. This is believed to be the first branch of an established library to be placed in a service center. The entire original collection of some brand new 4,000 books was bought especially with soldiers' tastes and needs in view.

It will have the full benefit of all the city's library services and is staffed by professional librarians. It was established by Carl B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, to fill a definite need among servicemen, many of whom, particularly the older ones, are book lovers and students at heart and do not care to spend their precious leisure time dancing, playing games, or going to shows.

This branch has a large collection of the latest and best in fiction and nonfiction. Since this Center is adjacent to the Army Air Force Radio School there is a large collection of technical books on radio which the students use in supplementing their regular class work. A uniform is all the identification needed to secure a library card.

The boys have asked especially for the American Guide Series, for atlases, and travel books, so that they can read up on parts of the country or the world for which they are bound or where they have been. They also like to keep up with their hobbies, so a special section has been set aside for these books.

And the boys really use the library. During the opening week it also doubled as a recreation room until other rooms in the center were ready. Despite the fact a radio in one corner gave forth the ball game, a piano and a dozen boys singing "The Caisson's Go Rolling Along" in another, and a ping pong game at the far end, a dozen or so boys read on and on unmoved and undisturbed by it all.

'The Merchant of Venice'

By Percy Allen

London

For many years now London Shakespeare lovers, particularly, have been indebted to Mr. Robert Atkins. He has given us, often under great difficulties, productions of our national dramatist in West End theaters, in Regent's Park, in

Blackfriars, and in greater London, productions which have never been spectacular, sensational, not merely experimental, but always sound and thoroughly reliable in the authentic Shakespearean tradition of which also, in years gone by, William Poel was an enthusiastic exponent. In many of these revivals Robert Atkins has acted, and has always acted well, as Sir Toby Belton, Caliban, and has taken I know not how many other prominent and varied parts.

Now, at the Westminster, under the auspices of C. E. M. A., we are given an excellent production of "The Merchant" with Mr. Atkins himself as Shylock, Miss Adele Dixon as Portia, and a capable company including Nigel Clarke (Antonio), John Wynn (Bassanio), and Maxine Audley (Nerissa). I awaited this, to me, new Shylock with keen anticipation, and was not disappointed. During the first few minutes this Jew struck me as being something deficient in the poignant intensity that one expects in the opening scenes, but intellectually and executantly there was complete comprehension, and everything was done with the satisfying ease and technical assurance which characterize this actor's work. The later scenes were admirably carried through, and we went home beneath the spell of a powerful, impressive Shylock who at all points can rank with the best.

Miss Dixon, I understand, usually plays romantic heroines, with song and dance, and had not seen her in Shakespeare since, some years ago, she played Rosalind in "Love's Labour's Lost" at the Old Vic. As Portia, this popular actress gave us a pleasing, interesting performance enjoyed by the audience, and, I think, by herself. Miss Dixon is a beautiful woman, who looks the Lady of Belmont to perfection. She is inclined, at times, to be angular in her arm gestures, to use her smile too readily and to pitch her voice a tone too high. Also, she might cultivate for this exacting work more variety of facial expression. But—excepting only a need for more depth and dignity in the crucial casket scenes—her work was more creditable. The latter scene with Bassanio, and the difficult trial scene, including the Mercy speech, were beautifully done, before a hushed audience which was moved and impressed by both the Lady and the Jew. I enjoyed the trial scene for once; whereas usually it does not please me, because of the ridiculous quibbles whereby Shylock—rascal though he be—is undone in the Venetian court.

The production was neat and efficient; the second casket scene was omitted for want of time.

War Keeps Politics Quiet And Subdued in Honolulu

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Restrictions resulting from martial law and pressure of war work are holding up political campaigning in Hawaii this year to a new low level of restraint.

Ballots will be cast in an atmosphere of solemnity and austerity contrasting sharply with customary pageantry and frivolity which normally accompany campaigning in these islands.

It has been said, and not without some justification, that the candidate most certain of success in Hawaii is the candidate with the most popular local troupe in his retinue. Heretofore a large section of the electorate has looked forward to political campaigns with the same anticipation of mainland youngsters awaiting arrival of the circus. Political rallies in Hawaii normally are a strange mixture of sober electioneering and tomfoolery, politics, promises and pageantry, oratory and music.

This year the campaigning has been stripped of much of the "hula and hokey." In keeping with the war atmosphere in these islands the democratic process of casting ballots has been stripped for action. Some serious attention has been given to the possibility of suspending elections altogether in Hawaii to retain the candidate with the most popular local troupe in his retinue.

This year the old, familiar issues, which make their appearance regularly every election year, are conspicuous by their absence. In fact, there are almost no issues upon which the candidates can differ. Statehood, dead for the duration, is not expected to be revived at this time. Public construction, which usually is a bone of contention, offers no source of friction this year. Major public works projects, such as the controversial plan to improve Honolulu harbor facilities, have been shelved for the duration, while all available manpower and materials are diverted to more vital military construction.

Should Curb Oratory
One restriction which is expected to be reflected in more thoughtful and restrained utterances by candidates is the military rule that all political radio speeches in Hawaii must be censored. Manuscripts must be submitted for official review at least 24 hours in advance of the broadcast. Censorship will apply only to military information or to statements which might be detrimental to the safety of the Territory.

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of rubber will require pooling of transportation. Voters in Hawaii may see opposing candidates drive to political rallies on the same set of tires. All political candidates are to be allowed an additional 20 gallons of gasoline a month. The normal amount is 10 gallons. After the deadline for registration expired the Army announced that all candidates would be permitted to purchase an extra 20 each month. Had this concession to the democratic processes been announced earlier, it is conceivable that the number of candidates for office would have been substantially increased.

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Michigan Course in Physical Fitness Brings 20 P. C. Gain in Efficiency

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 16 (P)—The fun-loving college boy, progressing from the racoon coat and goldfish gulping eras, is becoming a well-muscled and co-ordinated fighting machine.

The first batch of statistics from the University of Michigan's post-Pearl Harbor physical hardening program discloses that the average male student is 20 per cent more proficient in athletic maneuvers after 16 weeks of effort.

A faculty statistician, Byron O. Hughes, reported today on the findings of a compulsory conditioning program for 1,000 summer semester students. At the end of the course, he said, the average man could run a quarter mile six seconds faster, could do three more pull-ups and six more push-ups, could run farther and had a stronger grip in both hands.

Twenty per cent of the group could not swim, but at the finish all could swim at least 100 yards and stay afloat for five minutes.

All save R. O. T. C. students devoted 4½ hours a week to the program.

"The figures show," Mr. Hughes

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Berlioz Work Revived at Symphony Concerts—News of the Theater

Koussevitzky Plays Music From 'Romeo'

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Koussevitzky offered an important revival for his second program of the Boston Symphony season (Oct. 16-17). This consisted of the three instrumental movements from Berlioz's Dramatic Symphony, "Romeo and Juliet." The entire symphony has never been performed by the Boston orchestra, and Dr. Koussevitzky had never directed any part of it before in Boston. Mr. Toscanini and the Philharmonic-Symphony presented the complete work last week in New York. Comment on that performance will be found elsewhere in this edition. Apparently the movements that call for voices were not found to have added much.

Why Dr. Koussevitzky has so long delayed submitting his impression of the three instrumental movements is hard to think. Indeed, it is not easy to think why he has not played more of the music of this composer. He has done the "Roman Carnival" Overture and the Symphony "Fantastique," to be sure, but he seems to be very belatedly arriving at a decision to offer us these "Romeo" excerpts, and "Harold in Italy," which he has also promised for this season. Yet the music of Berlioz would seem to be just Dr. Koussevitzky's dish.

Certainly it proved to be so yesterday, as it had with the "Fantastique." The Love Scene was full of poetry and of fervor, the "Queen Mab" Scherzo was brilliantly and exquisitely realized, Romeo's soliloquy was nostalgically recorded, and the Capulets' Feast was noisily jubilant. The reading of the Scherzo, in particular, was imaginatively inspired, and the virtuosity of the orchestra was strikingly demonstrated throughout.

It would not be an exaggeration to call Berlioz the Wonder Man of Music. Remember that this score, with its superb orchestration, was written in 1838, and then consider the debt that is owed to its composer by nearly everybody from Liszt and Wagner to Sibelius and Shostakovich. The man had all the emotional extravagance of an era of inflated rhetoric, but he was an authentic genius.

In the first half of the program Dr. Koussevitzky provided a lively performance of Samuel Barber's lively Overture, "The School for Scandal," and an eloquent one of Brahms' Third Symphony. And how odd it is to find a Brahms symphony—even the Third—taking second place on a Koussevitzky program.

The Friday afternoon audience relished Mr. Barber's Overture, called the conductor back once or maybe twice after the Brahms, and applauded long enough after the Berlioz to encourage him to call the men to their feet twice. But there was no galvanism in the air. Apparently, this year it's Shostakovich.

Mary Becker

Mary Becker, violinist, announces the program for her Boston debut in Jordan Hall on Wednesday Evening, Oct. 28, as follows: Vivaldi, Concerto in A minor; Tchaikovsky, Concerto; Chausson, "Poème"; Casadeaux, "Danse du Diable Vert"; Boulanger, Nocturne; Prokofiev-Heifetz, March from "Love of the Three Oranges"; Rimsky-Korsakoff-Hartman, "Flight of the Bumble Bee"; Szymanowski, Tarantella.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Gondoliers—At the Majestic, beginning Monday evening, "Patience," beginning Thursday evening, Oct. 22, will conclude the series offered by the Boston Comic Opera Company.

Guest in the House—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 19, Comedy drama from last season in New York about an extremely unpleasant girl who visits a wholesome and happy household. Nancy Kelly heads a cast in which Louise Campbell is featured. Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson wrote the play. Reginald Denham directed the production, which is presented by Stephen and Paul Ames.

Further Ahead

The Pirate—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 26. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in a play by S. N. Behrman, presented by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild as the second in the subscription series of the Guild and the American Theater Society. For two weeks on its way to New York.

Junior Miss—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 26. Comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, based on Sally Benson's stories, returning with a new company which will include Cora Sue Collins as Judy Graves, Peggy Romano as Fuffy Adams, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson, Lynne Arlen, and Marion Edwards. Indefinite engagement.

Sweet Charity—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Nov. 2. New comedy by Irving Breckner and Manney Seft, presented by Alfred Bloomingdale by arrangement with Lee Shubert, with a cast that includes Lucille Gleason, Philip Loeb, June Walker, Brenda Forbes, Harlan Briggs, Mary Sargent, Jane Seymour, and William J. Kelly. The play is being directed by Harry Wagstaff Gribble.

The Great Big Doorstep—Beginning on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Colonial. New play by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett presented by Herman Shumlin, with Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern to head the cast. Nine days' engagement preliminary to New York.

This Is the Army—At the Boston Opera House, beginning on Monday, Nov. 16. Irving Berlin's soldier show, going on a nationwide tour after a summer in New York. Mr. Berlin wrote the music. Ezra Stone, who is one of the 300 soldiers in the cast, staged the production. James MacColl, who wrote the dialogue; Robert Sidney and Barclift, who devised the dances, and John Koenig, who designed the settings and costumes, are among the soldiers contributing.

The Sun Field—Probably at the Colonial, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 25. Comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus of Heywood Brown's play, with Joel Thomas Ashley in the leading role, that of a ball player. The cast includes Ruth Weston, Claudia Morgan, Florence Sundstrom, Larry Fletcher, and Katherine Meskil.

'The Forgotten Village'

John Steinbeck's documentary film of primitive rural life in Mexico, "The Forgotten Village," which ran into temporary censorship difficulties in New York, presumably because of its childlike scenes, began yesterday at the Fine Arts Theater unfolding its story of a Mexican family. It is a film of great dignity and beauty, written with Mr. Steinbeck's poetic style, photographed by Alexander Hackenschmidt under Herbert Kline's direction, so that every incident and implication seems a fresh experience.

It relates the crises which arise in the pueblo of Santiago, on a foothill in the mountains of Mexico when the forces of modern medicine come into conflict with the ancient superstitions of witch-doctoring. Specifically, the story is about Juan Diego and his family. An epidemic strikes the pueblo. The fierce old witch doctor produces her charms but they do not save the children. Juan Diego, though scoffed at by his neighbors and rebuked by his father, tramps to Mexico City and persuades a doctor to return to the pueblo with a medical truck, assistants and supplies. What the witch doctor has failed to do, medicine is shown as able to do.

Though the film instances the medical treatment of disease as a token of the changes that are taking place in Mexico, the implications suggest the broad new world which education and enlightenment are bringing to those who have been denied it. Juan

Diego is but one boy among thousands who are learning new skills, new professions, new arts at Government schools. It is they who will help build the Mexico of the future.

"The Forgotten Village" has been made with art and simplicity. The photography is eloquent and exciting. The persons of the story relive the pattern of their lives with dignity. Burgess Meredith offers a lesson to all commentators with his self-effacing pronunciation of Mr. Steinbeck's script. Hans Eisler's score is excellent program music. Here is a film that gives thematic force to a documentary subject, which individualizes a group experience—the work, the fêtes, the domestic life, the thousand homely details—into the story of one family and particularly of one boy.

Mr. Steinbeck has described his film as "curious, true, and dramatic." Such an impression is what the spectator takes with him. This is the author's summary of what he and his associates encountered: "The villagers themselves were handsome and courteous and friendly; they had great dignity and fair and they were poor, unbelievably poor. They lived in a social-religious frame which was a mixture of Catholic and Spanish Catholic, and part of the thrusting toward social betterment which has been Mexico's drive for the past fifty years. We did not editorialize, attack, or defend anything. We put on film what we found, only arranging it to make a coherent story."



Bruno de Hallowood

Ketti Frings

Playwright of "Mr. Sycamore," the Theater Guild production at the Colonial.

Carlotta Franzell

Carlotta Franzell, with Frank la Forge as accompanist, will give a Mozart program at Jordan Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 20, as follows: Arias from "Don Giovanni"—Batti, batti; Vedrai carino; Non mi dir; Arias from "The Marriage of Figaro"—

Voi che sapete; Un moto do gioia; Deh vieni non tardar; Non so più Porgi amor; Dove sono; Arias from "Il Seraglio"—Oh che gioia; Con vezzie e con lusinghe; Ah! che amando; Arias from "The Magic Flute"—Ah, lo so; Gli angeli d'Inferno (Queen of the Night) and Mia speranza adorata!

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL LAST WEEK—MATS. THURS. SAT.

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Mr. Sycamore

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Ballet Theater

Ballet Theater continued its series at the Boston Opera House last night with a program made up of "Petrushka," "Jardin aux Lilas," and "Bluebeard." The brief season ends tonight with a repetition of the three new ballets, "Pillar of Fire," "Aleko," and "Don Domingo."

On the Stage

New York

Lee Strasberg has been engaged by David Silverman and L. Daniel Blank to direct their forthcoming revival of "R. U. R." by Karel Capek. Irving Cooper is to be general manager for the production, which is to begin rehearsals within a week, prior to an out-of-town opening later in the month. "R. U. R." is Mr. Strasberg's first Broadway directorial assignment since "A Kiss for Cinderella."

Ruth Gordon will join the cast which Katherine Cornell is assembling for her production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters." Miss Gordon, now completing "The Edge of Darkness" and "Action in the North Atlantic" for Warners, will arrive in New York to join rehearsals, which begin, under Guthrie McClintic's direction, Monday. Miss Gordon will be



Robert Allen

In "Junior Miss," coming to the Wilbur on Monday, Oct. 26.

Natasha, sister-in-law of the sisters played by Judith Anderson, Katharine Cornell, and Gertrude Margulies. Mr. McClintic has directed Miss Gordon in "Mrs. Partridge Presents," "Saturday's Children," and "Ethan Frome." Her last Broadway appearance was in Paul Vincent Carroll's "The Strangers, My Lord. Are False."

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JAMES CAGNEY NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH THEATRE

BEYOND BLUE HORIZON NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH THEATRE

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH THEATRE

PENNY SERENADE NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH THEATRE

TALES OF MANHATTAN NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH THEATRE

KEITH MEMORIAL NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH THEATRE

DESPERATE JOURNEY NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH THEATRE

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Self-Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A HUMAN SENSE of existence, unenlightened by an abiding faith in good, can be said to be a state of lack, of hungry incompleteness, of the desire for fulfillment, a fulfillment which it must always feel is outside of its own ability. One accepting this false concept of existence reaches in all directions for satisfaction in his attempt at a pseudo completeness, sometimes even giving up self-control for the slavery of false appetite. The self-government of a people is rooted in the self-government of the individual, and this is something too precious to be surrendered to the domination of evil.

Freedom to listen for, and hear, God's direction to His children is a fundamental right of all mankind. Human will, opposing God's will, virtually says, "This is the course I shall take. In order to discern God's will, which to human sense appears as the step nearest right to take under the circumstances, Christian people everywhere are praying, in the words of the Master (Matthew 6:10), "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

In giving this prayer to the world, Christ Jesus marked the way of true self-government, pointing to mankind's ultimate victory over all phases of evil, either as agent or as victim. By word and deed he showed forth man's Christly dominion over all wrong beliefs, derived from the fundamental error of belief in a selfhood apart from God. He lived to do his Father's will, exemplifying freedom through obedience to God, good. Jesus' pure consciousness reflected the light of true freedom, loved, lived, and proved by him in his conscious at-onement with God.

Mary Baker Eddy, whose accomplishment was proof of her constant listening for God's guidance, visioned true freedom, and recorded in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," her revelation of God's law as all-inclusive, ever active, universal. On page 106 she says: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

The law of God, infinite good, underlies true government, and a study of this law in the light that Christian Science throws upon the Scriptures, with constant application of its precepts in daily living, will result in a progressively better manifestation of government, local, national, and international. Because true government is the operation of divine Principle, God, it must be discerned, loved, lived, and proved if we are to demonstrate wisdom, justice, and power in human affairs, with fruitage commensurate with our fidelity. Nothing less than the spiritual activity of



"LATE AUTUMN": A Painting by J. Eliot Enneking

loving, living, and proving our divinely inherited self-government can demonstrate the vitality and invulnerability of God's government. This appears to human perception through improved concepts of law, intelligent planning, justice, and mercy, with liberty for all right-thinking people.

These activities are demonstrations of God's power, law, and presence, and the "signs following" show alertness and spiritual awareness, displacing apathy and dullness; promptness, diligence, integrity, courage, precluding procrastination, inertia, limitation, fear; love replacing selfishness. Its results will appear in suitable and useful occupation, in well co-ordinated work to meet whatever presents itself as the human need at this time, the human need being to conform to the divine, the real, the eternal, the satisfying.

Because alertness, activity, and power belong to God, good, and therefore must be universally expressed, there is, in reality, no such thing as alert evil, active evil, powerful evil. The suggestion that man's God-given right to self-government can be challenged, obstructed, or destroyed by evil has no reality, though it may appear to present its claims threateningly or alluringly as person, place, or thing, condition, or circumstance. Because

God, the only Mind, is the creator of all that exists, there is nothing outside of Himself; nothing that can threaten or destroy. The forever fact of God's aliveness, realized, shows up the illusion or suggestion that God made anything destructive or destructible, and this becomes evident to human sense as evil loses its appearance of reality. This fact of evil's nothingness the Christianly scientific thinker can prove.

God, Principle, forever expresses His law of Love in unvarying, all-embracing, unutterably satisfying power. The expression of Principle constitutes man in God's likeness, incapable of error, reflecting God in accuracy, truthfulness, spiritual courage, purity, love. These facts about God and the real man are apparent to human sense as disciplined thinking exchanges false human concepts of body, home, church, country, world, for the guidance of God-directed thought. Herein lies the freedom of self-government. The fullness of a joyous, useful, richly satisfying experience is at hand for all who claim it. Mrs. Eddy's vision of this true state prompted her to write for men and women everywhere (ibid., p. 227): "Citizens of the world, accept the glorious liberty of the children of God, and be free!"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

Zelfbestuur

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

EEN MENSCHELIJK BEGRIJF VAN het leven, wanneer dit niet door een blijvend en vertrouwend geloof in het goede wordt verlicht, kan zich voordoen als een toestand van gebrek, als een hongeren naar volkomenheid, of als een verlangen naar de verwezenlijking van iets, dat men zich altijd buiten 's menschen bereik voorstelt. Hij, die deze onjuiste levensopvatting aanvaardt, zoekt in alle richtingen naar voldoening in zijn streven en zoegenaaarde volkomenheid, te bereiken en geeft somtijds zijn zelfbeheersching prijs ter wille van neigingen, waaraan hij is verslaafd. Het zelfbestuur van een volk vindt zijn ontstaan in het zelfbestuur van den enkeling, en dit individuele zelfbestuur is een te waardevol bezit om aan de heerschappij van het kwaad te worden onderworpen.

God heeft Zijn kinderen voorschriften gegeven en de vrijheid naar deze te luisteren en ze te gehoorzamen, is het oorspronkelijk recht van de geheele menscheid. De menscheid, die wil, die den wil van God weerstaat, zegt feitelijk: "Dit is de richting waarin ik wil gaan." Ten einde Gods wil, die het menscheid begrip als de beste weg in de gegeven omstandigheden voorkomt, te kunnen onderscheiden, bidden Christenen in de gehele wereld in de woorden van den Meester (Matth. 6:10): "Uw wil geschiede gelijk in den hemel alzoo ook op de aarde."

Toen Christus Jezus dit gebed aan de wereld gaf, duidde hij den weg aan, die tot het ware zelfbestuur leidt en wees hij op 's menschen uiteindeelike overwinning over alle vormen van het kwaad, hetzij de menscher de bewaker of het slachtoffer van schijnt te zijn. In woord en daad toonde hij aan, dat de Christus in den mensch heerschappij voert over alle verkeerde geloofsels, die hun oorsprong in het dwaalbegrip vinden, dat de menschen van God gescheiden zelfheid bezit. Zijn levensdoel was den wil van zijn Vader te doen en hij gaf het voorbeeld van de vrijheid, die het resultaat is van gehoorzaamheid aan God, het goede. Het reine bewustzijn van Jezus weerspiegelde het licht van de ware vrijheid, die hij liefhad en in zijn bewustzijn eenheid met God leefde en bewees.

In hetgeen Mary Baker Eddy tot stand heeft gebracht, ligt het bewijs, dat zij voortdurend naar Gods leiding luisterde. Zij had de visie van de ware vrijheid en heeft in haar leerboek, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Hellige Schrift) haar openbaring van Gods wet, die alles omsluit en die tijd werkzaam en universeel is, geboekstaafd. Op blz. 106 zegt zij: "God heeft den mensch met onoverwinnbare rechten be-

giftigd en hiertoe behooren: zelfbestuur, rede en geweten. De mensch bestuurt zichzelf, in den waren zin van het woord, alleen dan, wanneer hij juist geleid wordt, wanneer hij bestuurd wordt door zijn Maker, de goddelijke Waarheid en Liefde."

De wet van God, het oneindig goede, ligt aan het ware bestuur ten grondslag, en door een studie te maken van deze wet in het licht, dat de Christelijke Wetenschap op de Hellige Schrift werpt en te zelfde tijd haar voorschriften voortdurend in het dagelijksche leven toe te passen, zal in toenemende mate het bewijs worden geleverd, dat een beter plaatselijk bestuur en een betere nationale en internationale regering hiervan het gevolg zijn. Omdat het ware bestuur de werking van het goddelijk Beginzel, God, is, moeten wij het onderkennen, liefhebben, in ons leven toepassen en met bewijzen aantoonen, willen wij wijsheid, rechtvaardigheid en macht in de menscheid aangelegenheden, aan den dag leggen, en, in evenredigheid met onze trouw, de vruchten van plukken. Door geestelijke werkzaamheid alleen—door liefde voor ons van God geschenken zelfbestuur, door het in ons leven toe te passen en er de bewijzen van te geven, kunnen wij de onoverwinnbare kracht en onaanstaafbaarheid van Gods heerschappij aan het licht brengen. De menschen zullen deze heerschappij Gods, waarin vrijheid voor ieder rechtvaardig denkend volk ligt besloten, gewaar worden in verbeterde wetgeving, in intelligente wetsuitvoering, in grotere rechtvaardigheid en barmhartigheid.

Deze werkzaamheden zijn bewijzen van Gods macht, wet en tegenwoordigheid en de „teekenen die daarop volgen" toonen, dat werkzaamheid en geestelijke besef de plaats gaan innemen van lusteloosheid en traagheid, dat nauwgezetheid, ijver, rechtschapenheid en moed beginnen uitstelt, traagheid, beperking en vrees buiten te sluiten en dat zelfzucht door liefde wordt vervangen. De resultaten zullen als geschikte en nuttige bezigheden, als goed geordend werk zichtbaar worden en

Late Cricket

Little
Clit melody,
Running commentary
To falling leaves of yellow and
Of red.

MARION LEE

J. ELIOT ENNEKING spent his summers in Rockport or Gloucester, Massachusetts, where this painting was made. He maintained, though, that, in spite of the concentration of artists at these paintable locations, all the best scenery was by no means confined there, and many of his fine landscapes were painted in less-favored places.

Unlike most artists, Mr. Enneking preferred to finish his large canvases out-of-doors, instead of working in the studio from a rapid sketch made on the spot.

The Dickinsons Had the Best Woodpile in Amherst

THERE WERE MANY informal gatherings among the congenial spirits of the younger people, sugaring-offs at Plumtrees, sleigh-rides to Pelham, fishing parties to Belcher-town, which yielded such fish as "pumpkin-seeds" and bullheads and occasional pickerel; watermelon parties at South Amherst, picnics at Shutesbury, where steak was broiled in the open and sweet potatoes roasted in the ashes. . . . The big yellow coach drawn by four horses that ran between Amherst and Northampton was available for these picnics. Another favorite drive was to Whately Glen where there was real sport in clambering over the rocks and big moss-covered boulders in the bed of the stream. One had to be sure-footed to escape pools and tiny waterfalls. We would catch a

glimpse of the cardinal flower in its sheltered haunt, and sometimes a fringed gentian. The countryside meant much to us. To know the beauty of Amherst one must have looked upon the July meadows filled with nodding lilies and meadowrue, and seen the sunrise on the Pelham Hills, and watched the setting sun burning in glory on the many-paned windows of the old Orient House.

In the evening there was much calling among the older people and reading aloud from Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy." Young's "Night Thoughts," Thomson's "Seasons," Herbert and Pollok and Shakespeare. Both in conversation and in letters the English poets were frequently quoted. One closed a letter then, not with modern abruptness, but with a gentle paragraph beginning, "My wood fire burns low and I must bid you good-night."

Emily Dickinson, always Miss Emily to us, was living in retirement at the time I was born. I was one of the children who played in her yard and to whom she gave cookies out of the pantry window. I can see her now in her eager way handing the cookies to us through the half-open shutters. Her father, the Hon. Edward Dickinson, had the best woodpile in Amherst, and how we loved to play on it! He was a stern man to look upon, most dignified and elegant in tall, shining gray beaver and a stock and carrying a gold-headed cane. . . .

Miss Emily's garden had a touch that no one's else had. I think that others planted gardens with lemon verbenas, jockey club, sweet clover, and star of Bethlehem because Miss Emily had them in her garden. But the day lily seems to me to have been the real Amherst flower, not so often cherished in other places. You will recall that Miss Emily once put two day lilies in the hand of a caller as her introduction. I carried to our

ferred to their favorite trail. "I shall go tomorrow," said the Yale boy. "Giving myself one day of idleness first, you know." The two Beacon Hill ladies rose with one impulse, smoothed their skirts and settled their sedate hats. "We shall try that nearer trail, we think. Not too steep and treacherous; quite safe, even for us."

"And they tell me that it comes out again far up the road near the gateway to Bette Davis's house," remarked the newcomer mischievously. "Better not try to go up the drive. You might be arrested; that is, you might be if there were anyone to arrest you. There are all sorts of frightening notices on the gatepost."

But the Beacon Hill ladies stayed on. One wondered why. So did the Yale boy, and the brother of the playwright, and the little French woman who was so sad and clung to the arm of her American daughter. The professor and his wife lingered. And the newcomer. Something held them, there in the sunshine. Whatever it was they planned to do, by way of amusement, was postponed.

Then up the steep hill from the main road, around the drive and toward the service entrance moved briskly the yellow-painted station wagon. It disappeared and still no one made a move. But, in a few minutes, up rose the understudy for Teddy Roosevelt, muttering: "Wonder if the newspapers have come. Times, Herald Tribune. How could one endure life without them? The radio's no good. Too much interference, here in the mountains. I'll just go and see if the papers have come."

Next went the Yale student, three steps at a time. Then, with an unexpectedly quick movement, the brother of the playwright, swinging his long legs to the stone-flagged floor, was up and away. The professor and his wife had gone already in the same direction, while the Beacon Hill ladies, not wishing the point to be too obvious, were every bit as eager for the news as anyone else. Slowly, gracefully, silently, they drifted off in the direction of the hotel office. The newcomer was alone.

Suddenly she could bear it no longer. One long look at the indigo sky, at the maple leaves just tinged with scarlet, at those distant blue mountains, and she followed the example of the others.

"Yes," she said to herself as she pulled open the screen door, "there is a world away from this loveliness. All that matters, really, is to learn how that world fares." And so the terrace, as sunny and inviting as ever, was deserted.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Harbor of Autumn

The sky is tensely stretched by stars above the boughs in shadows cold with frost upon their brittle spars, rigged brightly, yet prepared to fold and fall, when winter wind pipes high, and proves their anchorage in gale. The pines and firs assure supply below and keep their crafts full-sail.

KEITH THOMAS

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Intimate Message: Washington

What of America's 'Empire'? By Joseph G. Harrison

Since Americans are showing a lot of interest in the future of the British Empire these days, this may not be a bad time to raise the question about the status of America's own "empire" after the war. If Americans are interested in such areas as India, West Africa and the British colonies in the New World, there is equally good reason for them to be concerned over Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii and Alaska, to say nothing of the Canal Zone.

While it is probably stretching the law a bit to refer to these territories as constituting an American Empire, it is possible to find some striking points of similarity in the problems facing both Great Britain and the United States in regard to their possessions. The question of India is undoubtedly greater and more acute than that of Puerto Rico, but the latter is a problem, nonetheless. Like India, it is still waiting for a solution.

There seems to be little doubt that a United Nations victory will usher in a period of greater freedom for peoples in all parts of the world. The conviction is growing that nations and nationalities have a right to independence and that the day of colonies and dependencies is drawing to a close, although its end may not come as quickly as some persons hope.

Some Dissatisfaction

Although many Americans have not been aware of it, the peoples of this country's territories and dependencies have frequently shown strong dissatisfaction with their place in the American scheme of things. With some the demand has been for statehood, with others for independence.

Unlike some other of the major nations, the United States does not seem to have any strong desire to retain all the territory now under its flag. With the exception of Alaska and Hawaii, which are apparently linked to the United States permanently, this country's interest in its other holdings seems to arise principally from strategic considerations. There were very few expressions of regret when the United States voted to give the Philippines their full independence by 1946. Rather, the feeling was one of general relief.

While America as a whole may not have done much thinking about the future of its possessions, some persons have been giving the problem close study for years. There seems to be a rather general agreement that, whereas Alaska and Hawaii may someday be candidates for statehood, the same does not apply to either Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

At one time the principal argument against statehood for Hawaii and Alaska was the lack of easy communication between them and the United

States. This argument has been considerably weakened. Alaska now has the Alaskan Defense Highway and good plane and ship routes. In addition, plans are under way for a railroad to Alaska. The plane has also brought Hawaii closer physically, while Pearl Harbor brought it closer mentally.

In both of these territories, the standard of living, the language and the outlook of the people are either the same or comparable to those in this country. There seems to be little doubt but that the majority of persons in both places favor statehood and will not be happy until they receive it. This feeling has certainly been increased by the war.

Statehood Outlook

Most important, there does not seem to be any strong feeling in the United States against statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, although the question of Japanese-origin citizens in Hawaii successfully retarded the movement there in the years before Pearl Harbor and was taken very seriously by Congress. While certain special interests might fight that development, many persons in Washington believe that it is a natural development. They even point out that it would be as easy to design a flag with 50 stars on it as one with 48.

The question of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands is admittedly far more complicated. Almost none of the things which hold true for Hawaii and Alaska hold true for the two Caribbean dependencies, with the exception of the fact that the language of the Virgin Islands is English.

In almost every way, Puerto Rico is different from the United States. It has a long, tenacious and highly developed West Indian-Spanish culture. The majority of its population is colored, while its religion is not that of the majority of Americans. Puerto Rico resembles the neighboring countries of Cuba and the Dominican Republic far more than it does the United States.

Although Puerto Rico might find it difficult, at least at the start, to make its way as an independent nation, many Puerto Ricans and Americans feel that independence is the only feasible future for this tiny, overcrowded tropical island. Strategic considerations now make it doubtful if Washington would agree to any serious change in the status of the Canal Zone. Nevertheless, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the zone was obtained by this country under hardly ideal conditions and that both Panama and Colombia consider this territory as rightfully theirs.

America, too, has its "empire" questions.

The Country Speaks: New York

City Feels Pulse of Europe By Alexander H. Williams

In some ways, New York appears to the observer as an alien city, composed, as it is, of every race that peoples the world. This gives it a position peculiarly its own, for here, because of racial tendencies, the world's pulse beat is clearly felt, even though the loyalty of hundreds of thousands of foreign-born who have become American citizens is not to be questioned, as Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, stressed in his Columbus Day address in New York. The cords linking these men and women to the land of their birth—the land of their fathers—are, consequently, quick to pick up the hopes and fears of their kindred in their faraway onetime homeland.

A surprising feature of the thought among these peoples here today is their unanimity that the war in Europe is now entering a final phase. The consensus is founded on nothing official—nothing even semi-official. It is just "grapevine," but it ranges throughout all the districts of New York City where there are large foreign-language-speaking communities—notably German and Italian.

They do not know how or when it will end—whether it will be a coup d'état by the military in Germany or whether it will be preceded by an invasion of the European continent by the Americans and British. But they are certain that a change is felt.

The happenings of things of minor importance—things which usually escape the eyes and ears of the hurrying passers-by—are interpreted by many of these people as having special significance and as confirming them in their steadfast opinion that Hitler and Mussolini are on the way out. One of these little incidents got scant notice in the press recently when Helen Traubel, Metropolitan Opera soprano and interpreter of Wagnerian roles so beloved by Hitler, turned in to the scrap pile Brünnhilde's spear and the shield upon which the slain Teuton heroes have been borne to Valhalla during the last three opera seasons. Her action was seen as dramatic in the extreme, and for persons who believe in omens as most significant.

The "grapevine" reports Hitler as the most worried, harried man in the world today. His

military failures in Russia and his political mistakes are seen as piling up to mountain size, upon which the snows of northern winter are now beginning to fall. Persons who know that northland and those who know it only from Ibsen know, too, of its avalanches, and the "grapevine" is now bringing here the earth tremors and the angry roar of multitudes who have felt the impression of the Nazi Gauleiters all the way from the western tip of France to the northern tip of Scandinavia.

Men and women whose early roots were planted in Europe and whose thought today dwells among the branches of their own roots which are still planted in Europe not only see the end nearer than official United Nations spokesmen give hope to expect, but they see the immediate prelude to the finale as being attuned to the tragic events which the Nazis in their roles as Teutonic warriors have enacted. In this prelude, as it is seen by the Poles, the Czechs, the Belgians, the Dutch, and the men and women of Republican France, there will be no red instruments, no muted strings. It will be brass—loud, strong, discordant—and no conductor will be found in the United States or in Britain who will be able to harmonize it.

These people—the hundreds of thousands who have become victims of the Nazi—remember the pledge by Mr. Lloyd George during the World War I for punishment of the war guilty; remember the cruelties of that war, which pale into insignificance beside the cruelties of this one, and they remember, too, that if the guilty were punished, it was only through their own inner conscience. These Poles, Czechs, Belgians, Dutch, say this shall not happen again.

As hopes of the dawning of a peace day grow, there are, therefore, indubitable indications that the immediate aftermath of the war will not be one of jubilation such as made Manhattan from Herald Square to the northern tip of Times Square a howling, joyful carnival on Nov. 11, 1918. Instead, the signs indicate that consecrated leadership and heroic plans will be needed to prevent a terrifying record from being written into the history of Europe.

To Change the Subject:

Day in Which the Small Cars Laugh Last By Kimmis Hendrick

"Escapade" slid into the smallest possible parking space visible anywhere on Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Escapade was a little four-cylinder car of youthful but not too youthful years.

"Mmm," it chugged, coming to a full stop, "it certainly feels mighty nice to be getting 19 miles to the gallon."

There was a sound behind it, as of a motor turning over. It resembled a sigh.

"And I do well to get 12," came from that source, which happened to be an elegant black model that must have cost its owner more than Escapade's owner saw in the course of a whole year.

Escapade vibrated.

"Well, this is the day of the common man," it said, not too generously, "and this is also the day of the little car."

The situation was typically Californian. On every city corner, especially in Southern California, automobiles were measuring themselves against the news the newspaper boys were shouting out about gasoline rationing registration day being set here for Nov. 1 at the latest. It was apparently, inevitable after all. Hardly a sparkplug south of the Sierra Madre that hadn't been sure some exception would be made for this area of the country where, everyone knows, more people have cars and more people use them than anywhere else in America.

Escapade was drawing comfort from its mileage record. The Office of Price Administration had announced that rationing rested on an estimated average of 15 miles to the gallon of gas. If its owner was going to be allowed four gallons a week,

and the man who had parked that sleek chariot behind it could get no more, it was going to be able to go almost twice as far on its ration—or half again, anyway.

What did hurt Escapade, however, was the fact that the speed limit really was going to be 35 miles an hour. The papers said the State's Director of Motor Vehicles had issued an edict. Attorney General Earl Warren, Republican candidate for the governorship, had questioned the right to do it without action by the Legislature; but this is an emergency, Escapade, which isn't the whipplet it used to be, took pride in the fact that it could get pretty close to 50 every morning when it whizzed down Olympic Boulevard getting its boss to work.

There was a great rattling, and something Escapade hadn't noticed before joggled into action just in front. It had once been, it supposed, an automobile. It had no fenders, no hood, and Escapade wondered where the gasoline tank was. Escapade wished its engine were going so it could sniff.

"I should worry about rationing," the thing was saying. "The boy who owns me is a technician in a defense plant. He'll get a 'B' card easily—maybe even a 'C' card. Anyway," it called back as it jerked out into the middle of the street, "I'm doing war work, and I won't let America down!"

"Disgusting," commented the sleek black monster.

"Oh, I don't know," said Escapade slyly. "This rationing's not so bad for Southern California. I always did think the time would come when the little car could laugh last."

Lord Lytton—Symbol of What We Might Have Done

'The World We Want' Series

Fifteenth of 30 Articles

It all started in Manchuria. In October of 1932, the Lytton Commission of the League of Nations reported on Japan's invasion of China. "Any loss of confidence," it said, "in the application of the principles of the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris in any part of the world diminishes the value and efficacy of those principles everywhere." So did Lord Lytton draw the first great line against aggression. That line was not defended.

The name of Lytton today evokes the League's crucial test, its key failure, the essence of what must be learned to achieve success next time. Therefore the man and his times are the subject of today's article by the Organizer of this Series, prefatory to Lord Lytton's contribution tomorrow.

By Ruth Cranston

In the month of October, 1931, I sat day after day with a tense roomful of people in the League of Nations Council Chamber at Geneva while representatives of various nations explained that they would like to do something about the Manchurian situation. They would like to help China, to live up to their obligations, keep their pledges under the Covenant. They wished they could—they knew Japan was the aggressor, China was in the right. But . . .

Unfortunately, they argued, their "national interests" would not permit such action. Their possessions in North China . . . their holdings in such and such a railroad . . . "We have so many million pounds or dollars or francs invested in Tientsin alone . . . We must think of our own people, protect their interests. . ."

Where are those interests today?

"The Moral Bases for Material Security." Such is the title of the next article in this Series. When moral law was disregarded—when everybody's word became "a scrap of paper" in the cases of China, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia successively—the foundations of all national security, as well as that of the international new order, crumbled.

No one has more poignant cause to remember this, nor better vantage ground from which to write about it, than the man who tried so hard to avert it: the Earl of Lytton.

People with a question mark in their minds about the social value of the "old aristocracy" might pause and consider this record. Victor Alexander George Bulwer-Lytton was born in the city of Simla, India, an aristocrat to the fingertips and one of the handsomest men England ever produced—nobility in every line of him.

His was a difficult start in life—

he had to live down not only a famous father but a famous grandfather as well. His father, the first Earl of Lytton, was Viceroy of India at the time he was born; it was he who proclaimed Queen Victoria an Empress. His grandfather was the celebrated novelist who wrote "Zanoni," and "The Last Days of Pompeii."

Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he succeeded to the title while still at school, which meant that he could not go into politics for himself or try for a seat in the House of Commons, since he was now automatically "buried" in the House of Lords.

"His first real chance," says a British record, "came in 1916 when he was appointed civil Lord of the Admiralty." He was untiring in his work to combat submarine warfare and to maintain Britain's role "to police the seas for the world, to keep the sea-lanes safe for everybody—where the Germans are the highwaymen of the world," as he declared in an eloquent speech in Parliament at the time.

After the war, he was made Undersecretary of State for India and in 1922 was appointed Governor of the most important Indian Province—Bengal. He served in that capacity for four years, also for a brief period as Acting Viceroy.

It was a difficult moment. The Indians were mortally disappointed in the new Constitution just granted them by England. Gandhi's Civil Disobedience Campaign had just begun. The Indian Nationalist movement made strong efforts to keep the Government from functioning.

Lytton, on his side, had defended the Indian Reforms Act against its critics in England who thought it premature. In one of his first speeches as Governor of Bengal (August 23, 1924) he stated his own position forthrightly. These words are particularly noteworthy in relation to the present situation and to yesterday's article in this series by Dr. Tarakanath Das: "I have already on several occasions referred to my own sym-



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Earl of Lytton

pathy with the aspirations of those Indians who want to see the political independence of their country, and the early realization of complete self-government," said Lord Lytton. "Let me again make it quite clear in what way I am prepared to give practical effect to that sympathy. My aim will be to administer the affairs of this province with the advice of my colleagues in the government—of whom 5 out of 7 are Indians—with the assistance and approval of the Legislative Council which con-

tains the representatives of all parties and interests."

He did not think the Reforms went far enough, and felt that there was confusion in the delegations of powers and not sufficient fixing of joint responsibility. A declaration on the eve of his return, stressing his disappointment that the reforms had not worked better, might have been written for today. In it he expressed his conviction that "so far as there has been failure, it has been due to lack of faith on both sides; too

little faith on the part of Indians in the sincerity of British intention, too little faith on the part of the British public in Indian friendship."

If there had been more British statesmen of the Lytton caliber, I believe Indians will agree that things would not have arrived at the point where they are at the present moment.

In 1927-28, Lord Lytton was leader of the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations and took a vigorous part in the work of the League—being from the first an ardent advocate of collective security and cooperative peace efforts.

In 1932 he was appointed Chairman of the League Commission to investigate the incursions of Japan in Manchuria—a Commission appointed after 18 months of debate and hesitation on the part of the nations convened in the League Council and Assembly.

The Commission consisted of five members: Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States. The American member was Major-General Frank McCoy. They went out to Manchuria in February, 1932, and remained until October—nine months of grueling work, the last of it in the humid heat of the Chinese summer—under incessant strain of all sorts. On the Chairman fell the brunt of it. There was a bomb plot on his life. He fell ill. His colleagues were exhausted. But Lytton never slackened his efforts. He read every paragraph of every memorandum submitted. No petition that came before the Commission was overlooked. From the Chinese in Manchuria alone there were 6,000 letters.

In November he turned in his Report to the League Council. The Christian Science Monitor for Nov. 30, 1932, says: "Today the League of Nations is face to face with the supreme test of its career, and the greatest guarantor of its success is the just, tolerant, and broad Report which the Lytton Commission has just laid upon the Conference Table."

The Report found Japan "indubitably the aggressor." There were ten main recommendations "to govern any satisfactory solution in the Far East":

1. Both China and Japan must benefit.
2. Russia must be considered.
3. Existing treaties (Washington, Paris, League) must be upheld.
4. Japan's special interests must be recognized.
5. New clear treaties between China and Japan.

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

"The Interests of Peace Are the Same the World Over"

30

—Lytton Commission Report

Continued from Page Above, Col. 5

tween China and Japan must open the way for better understanding.

6. Machinery to settle future disputes must be provided.

7. Manchuria must be autonomous.

8. Only a police force shall remain in Manchuria.

9. Economic rapprochement between China and Japan must come about by new treaties.

10. The world must help China reconstruct her life along the lines originated by Sun Yat-sen.

These were the points Lord Lytton believed indispensable to a peaceable and just solution of matters in the Far East. They did not consider China's interests alone but took into account Japan's special needs and those of the rest of the world. He believed that if Japan would not accept them, the Powers could balk the Japanese advance in China by turning their backs upon Japan diplomatically, refusing to make treaties with it or to grant credit.

Would the Great Powers—would his own Government—accept the provisions of the Report?

The British Government had declined to disclose its own policy with regard to the Report. A few days before the League meeting, Lord Ponsonby (Labor) asked in Parliament to be told "what Sir John Simon's brief will be at Geneva." Lord Lytton said, "I should like to think that Sir John will accept the Report as his brief."

How profoundly he was disillusioned is shown by his subsequent statement that "the League's failure to take action is the worst shock the world confidence in Geneva has ever suffered."

In the discussions of the Report at Geneva the aggressions committed by Japan had no defender. The League was unanimous as the Commission of Investigation had been. But whereas the Commission did not stop at findings, but proceeded to make recommendations for a peaceful settlement in the future, the League adopted the findings and then never even discussed recommendations for a settlement. It merely adjourned the whole matter. It was an opportunity tragically thrown away.

"The cause of this great failure," Lytton goes on to say in his article to be published tomorrow, "was due not to lack of unanimity or to lack of material strength but to lack of moral principle in those nations from which the lead must necessarily have come." The United States is included here—for diplo-



When a German and an Italian Stood Against Aggression

These are the members of the Lytton Commission, setting sail from San Francisco for Manchuria. At that period when the world hesitated on the brink of striking down—or tolerating—force, the German and Italian members supported a strong League of Nations. Left to right: Count Luigi Aldrovandini-Marecotti, Italy; M. Henri Claudel, France; the Earl of Lytton, Britain; Dr. Albert A. Heinrich Schnee, Germany; and Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, United States.

matic representation of all the big Powers would have been necessary to secure settlement of this question. The matter had to be dropped when the British Foreign Secretary said bluntly that he did not intend that his own country should get into trouble about it.

Ethiopia . . . Austria . . . Czechoslovakia followed—in sickening succession. In each case, says Lytton, it was the obsession of national interest that was the stumbling block.

Meanwhile, he was knighted and given the Order of the Garter by King George V in recognition of his services—but remained bitterly disappointed. In successive addresses during 1933-35 he made a strong plea for world co-operation against an aggressor. "What is the use of offering France

phrases?" he asked. "Look what happened to China!"

He urged "putting teeth into the League," and a strong union of the powers working for peace. "The only way to world peace is through recognition by all States that war anywhere concerns everybody!"

His diplomatic life had proved most unsatisfying, but fortunately he had many other interests. Business for one; he was Chairman of the Dead Sea Salts project, an amalgamation of several American, European and British companies; also Chairman of Central London Electricity Limited.

He has been intensely interested in education; in 1918 he piloted the Education Bill through the House of Lords. This Bill provided schooling for three million children between the ages of 14 and

18, two million of whom would otherwise have had no education after 14.

Art has been another major interest. Lord Lytton organized the 1935-36 Exhibition of Chinese Art in London—an all-time "high" in the artistic experience of everyone who saw it. He is Chairman of the "Old Vic" theater, one of the favorite institutions of London, dedicated to Shakespearean productions, and of the Central School of Speech-Training.

He is fond of sports, especially skating and skiing, and often went in prewar days to Switzerland with his wife and children. He had two daughters and two sons—the elder of whom was lost in an aviation accident.

He has taken a keen interest in social work—especially garden

cities and improvement of housing conditions. Early in 1909 he set up a model housing scheme on his own estate. For years, too, he helped various boys' clubs and poor and delinquent children.

He has been a staunch supporter of women and the women's movement. His sister, Lady Constance Lytton, took an active part in suffrage when it was at the height of its agitation in England. Her brother stood firmly behind her.

When he came back from Manchuria in 1932, financial conditions forced him to give up his splendid family residence at Knebworth and go to live in a smaller house, while Knebworth House became a show place open to the public for a nominal admission fee. In this way he was able to keep old family servants in their places.

Lord Lytton has written a number of books, one of them a very moving and beautiful account of the life of his son who was killed—"Antony Viscount Knebworth, a Record of Youth."

His present work is as Chairman of the Aliens' Committee in Great Britain, another difficult job manned by most people—a typical "Lytton job," looking after interned Germans, Italians, Japanese. Recently he turned in another "Lytton Report" telling of his efforts for his charges: better living conditions, medical attention, canteens, schools, recreation rooms, the uniting of interned families. Quietly, he concluded, "Much still remains of course to be done, but at least it is a beginning."

Boys' clubs, model houses, China, India, education, the Arts, World Peace, delinquent children, even enemy aliens . . . it adds up to quite a record.

At first glance this might seem to be the story of a great tragic figure—symbol of the failure of the high ideals that raised their heads for a brief moment over the international scene, only to be crushed by relentless forces. But the last chapter of this story has yet to be written. . . in the very writing now at this strenuous moment.

Out of the blood and agony of the present conflict, and the tardy wisdom that has come with it, there is flaring up a new appreciation on the part of people everywhere for those great principles the Earl of Lytton has pleaded for; a new realization of their practical importance in relation to the comfort and safety of our everyday lives; a universal demand that they shall be made indeed the basis for a real and enduring New World Order.

And he may well see in his own lifetime a glorious resurrection of all that seemed to die on that fateful November of 1932—a national and international security built on true foundations.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange is Published Every Thursday.

Stock Trend Uncertain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Modest plus signs were well distributed in today's stock market although, as in the preceding session, many leaders suffered from neglect.

Dealings were slow from the start, and, near the final hour, slightly irregular tendencies prevailed.

Many potential buyers continued to stand aside pending more hopeful war news from Stalingrad and the Solomons. Others expanded commitments moderately on the idea the market had experienced a fairly good correction of the recent upswing and might be in a position to resume the advance.

Occasional share gains included U. S. Steel, Dome Mines, Standard Oil (N.J.), Texas Co., Southern Railway, American Can, U. S. Gypsum, Goodyear and Montgomery Ward.

Backward at intervals were Bethlehem, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, Westinghouse and Consolidated Edison.

Reorganization bill loans again provided lively speculative action in the bond market today and carrier issues generally showed moderate gains. Industrial and utility issues were quietly steady.

Buyers paid higher prices for virtually all junior issues of the Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Rock Island, Frisco and Seaboard Airline.

Central of Georgia bonds pushed up 1 to more than 2 points and fractional advances were made by Atlantic Coast Line 4s and Chicago & Alton 3s. Several loans of the New York Central also attracted higher bids.

The list showed scattered declines, mostly fractional, including Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Laclede Gas 5 1/2s.

Turnover was limited in foreign issues and U. S. Governments and price variations were narrow.

Employment Rises In August to New High of 57,700,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Employment reached a new high of 57,700,000 in August, a gain of more than 500,000 over July and of about 4,000,000 over the same month a year ago, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

The board said it was the fourth successive month that industry and the armed forces combined to cut deeply into the nation's labor reserves.

Said the organization: "At the close of August, there were already 2,400,000 more men and women at work or in uniform than in the normal labor force under peacetime conditions."

"Official estimates indicate that 62,500,000 people will be employed in industry and the armed forces by December, 1943, and the possibility exists that a labor force of 65,000,000 or more may be needed by that time."

"Farmers faced their fall harvest with the lowest August total of farm family workers since World War. Total agricultural employment including hired workers, has moved steadily downward by about 300,000 monthly since June."

"Slight gains were made in the procurement of hired farm workers in August and the 3,163,000 so engaged compared favorably with the average for past periods of harvesting."

Sheffield Denies 'Influence' Charges

Syracuse, N. Y. — Charges that the Sheffield Farms Company has dominated the Eastern Milk Producers Co-operative Association were emphatically denied here in a statement by F. J. Andre, president of the company, issued at the opening of the Federal Trade Commission hearing on the case.

"If you call paying the farmers \$38,028,657 more than they would have received if they sold their milk to our comparable competitor, then of course we have 'influenced' them," Mr. Andre said. "But aside from that payment, Sheffield Farms has not influenced the association beyond the exchange of legitimate business information which is always customary between contracting parties."

"During the last 20 years Sheffield Farms has bargained for and bought more than 19 billion pounds of milk from members of the association."

"In the hearings on this case the company will prove that farmers throughout the milkshed were eager to join the association and get the benefit of Sheffield's better price."

"The organization now known as the Eastern Milk Producers Co-operative Association was formed in April, 1922, by the farmers themselves. The 8,000 producer-members live on farms scattered over New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. It would be obviously impossible for the company to dominate them as a group."

American Int'l Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The American International Corporation, an investing company, reported net assets on Sept. 30 of \$11,023,000, equal to \$38.40 a share on a basis of 288,000 shares outstanding.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Previous day's sales 364,890
1942 volume to date 34,655,890
1941 volume to date 112,169,663

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Rebates, Over-All Tax Corporate Limit Still Face Conferees

Oil and 'Gas' Demand Drops 21 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—Demand for gasoline and motor oils during August, as measured principally by refinery sales, dropped 21 per cent below a year before, falling to 51,600,000 barrels, the bureau of mines reported today.

Bureau officials explained, however, that this lowering of calls upon refiners was due not only to reduced consumption resulting from rationing in the east but also to the fact that retailers were able to draw upon excess stocks they accumulated before rationing began in July.

The drop in demand left the total inventory in August, usually the month of heaviest demand, virtually unchanged, the bureau said, adding that stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline on August 31 totaled 79,526,000 barrels, compared with 80,377,000 barrels a year before.

The price index for petroleum and petroleum products in August was put at 60.7, compared with 60.6 the previous month, and 61.4 in August, 1941.

Daily average production of crude petroleum in August rose to 3,884,000 barrels, compared with 3,605,900 in July and 3,914,600 in August, 1941. This increase in production, the bureau said, offset a gain in crude runs to stills, with the result that the total crude-oil stock withdrawal was reduced to only about a million barrels, compared with more than 6,000,000 barrels in July.

Daily average crude runs to stills in August reached 3,682,000 barrels, the highest since February, but well below the average of 4,018,000 for August, 1941.

The bureau said that in spite of efforts by the petroleum co-ordinator to reduce gasoline yields as to increase those of fuel oil, the average of gasoline yields rose again—from 38 per cent in July to 39 in August.

California's production rose substantially for the third consecutive month and its daily average of 725,000 barrels in August was the highest since February, 1938, while production of the northern Louisiana district was the highest since 1937 because of what the bureau called the "comeback" of the Haynesville field.

Texas, however, supplied the bulk of the production increase in August, with all its major areas registering gains. Illinois and Mississippi continued slow declines while Kansas fell below its July output.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
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Danger of Fiat Credit Not Removed by New Tax Measure

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The tax bill now in its final stages is perhaps as realistic a measure as is feasible under the present political lineup, making a pronounced step in the direction of meeting war's expenses and checking inflation. But it should be recognized as another step in the right direction rather than an answer to one of the most serious domestic problems facing Congress. Legislation almost \$10 billion out of the pockets of the electorate is no mean feat, though it took the best part of a year to do it. It is not a simple bill. That it is complicated is evidence of a desire to be as fair as the conflicting views of the legislators would permit.

What it does not do, and this is as plain as arithmetic can make it, is to lend assurance that dangerous inflation will be stopped. The Treasury knows this as is evident from the Morgenthau proposal that Congress should work up another bill to raise \$6 billion more in taxes. Reluctance to accede to this request is understandable, since both legislators and industry would like time to analyze the impact of the present program on the economy.

Excess Purchasing Power
With a program of spending \$77 billion dollars in one year, there is a wide inflationary gap between that sum and the \$28 billion of Federal taxes to be collected next year. This difference of some \$50 billion dollars must be bridged in a way which will keep the explosive force of excess purchasing power from breaking down the established price structure.

The only effective way of preventing disastrous price ceiling ruptures is to siphon off excess civilian buying power. Part of the answer is to be found in the use of some of the current income for the voluntary purchase of war bonds. But this factor is seen to be wholly inadequate. With a national income in 1942 estimated at \$110 billion dollars, compared with \$85 billion in 1941, \$77 billion in 1940 and \$71 billion in 1939, it is not hard to visualize the pressure of these potential spendable billions when goods supply is steadily shrinking. What will be necessary are still higher taxes and a plan of forced savings deductible at the source. A sum of \$30 or \$40 billion of buying power "on the loose" is terrifying to contemplate.

Inflationary Machine Active
Meanwhile, the inflationary machine is beginning to expand the nation's bank deposits. Already, commercial bank deposits have risen about \$8 billion since the first of the year to a total of \$75 billion and this pumping of fiat credit into the system bids fair to continue in inverse ratio to the absorption by the Government of real savings or income of individuals. Of course, if the Government could sell most of its bonds to savings banks, insurance companies, trust institutions and individuals, this danger would be minimized or averted.

The question arises whether the Government cannot take more taxes from corporations. Such people as Senator La Follette think so. He would raise the

Expert Sees Wood Becoming More Important Than Metals, Oil, Rubber

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Belief wood will be more important to civilization than metals, oil or rubber, came today from a Syracuse University forestry expert.

"Certainly no other material can boast such universality," Nelson C. Brown told the annual fall meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Declaring wood has already been demonstrated the "most important single raw material of the future in Europe," Mr. Brown listed fundamental factors of wood which he said "should be carefully reviewed and studied for the future of American economy."

"It has," he declared, "universal application and use; it is abundant in a great variety of textures, hardness, durability, strength and pliability; it is relatively inexpensive and it is replaceable."

Observing wood has been frequently regarded as a commonplace material "because it seems to be omnipresent and has been used for so many years," Mr. Brown charged that "proper and efficient utilization of wood has been seriously neglected."

"It is largely an engineering problem," he said, "and yet schools of engineering and forestry have given this important subject little attention."

He said decisions regarding use of plywood, lumber and plastics in war plants, "are being made by men untrained and unskilled in the very fundamental principles of wood—even its identification, grading defects and technical properties."

Int'l Utilities Plans Recapitalization, Merger With Unit
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—International Utilities Corporation filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a voluntary plan for recapitalization and merger with its subsidiary, Dominion Gas and Electric Company, to comply with the Holding Company Act.

International also proposed to divest itself of Rockland (N. Y.) Gas Company, which the corporation said is its only public utility company in the United States.

Under its recapitalization plan, International will reduce its authorized \$350 preferred shares to 100,000, and change them from no par to \$50 par; issue 400,000 shares of common stock, \$1 par; convert each of its \$1.75 preferred shares into 2.6 shares of common; convert each Class A share into one share of common, and convert each Class B share into one-hundredth share of common.

Congress About Ready to Pass Huge Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Working with unprecedented speed, Senate and House conferees apparently were approaching complete agreement today on the terms of the nation's biggest tax bill.

Disposing rapidly of one controversial point after another, the conferees had before them the major questions of providing for postwar rebates to corporations amounting to 10 per cent of their excess profits taxes and of fixing an over-all limitation on business taxation at 80 per cent of net income.

Scheduled for consideration also were Senate-approved proposals to amend the law governing the renegotiation of war contracts and a provision setting up a joint Congressional committee to study the possibility of establishing some form of compulsory savings to aid in financing war expenditures.

Quick Passage Seen
In the background were various disputed excise and miscellaneous taxes over which no lengthy argument was expected.

Working to compromise Senate and House differences so the measure could be brought to a final vote next week, the conferees settled several major controversial points yesterday.

These included: Acceptance of the 5 per cent victory tax on all incomes of individuals over \$4,000 a year.

Reduction of the present \$400 income tax credit for dependents to \$350, instead of the \$300 voted by the Senate.

Acceptance of a provision permitting income tax payers to claim credit for all medical expenses in excess of 5 per cent of their net income, with \$2,500 limit.

Agreement on a combined rate of 40 per cent, instead of the present 31, on normal and surtax earnings of corporations.

Retention of the present \$5,000 flat exemption from corporation excess profits taxes, instead of the \$10,000 voted by the House.

Restoration of the capital stock tax and declared value excess profits levy, which the Senate had voted to eliminate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—A bill to pay federal benefits to civilian victims of all-out war will be expedited after final passage of the tax bill, Senator John Danaher (R) of Connecticut predicted today.

Senator Danaher is a member of the Finance Subcommittee which opened hearings on the compensation measure last July, but suspended them during study of the new revenue bill, now in conference.

Much Interest
Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, author of the measure designed to assure civilians financial protection in the event of air raids or other enemy action, said he had been "besieged" by letters from city and town governments urging prompt consideration.

The bill provides for Federal benefits ranging from \$20 to \$85 a month—depending upon the earnings of the victim and the number of his dependents—for civilians totally disabled as a result of the war, and for the dependents of civilians killed or captured by the enemy.

Up to \$50 a month additional would be allowed for an attendant, where one was necessary. For partial disability, the minimum would be \$10 a month. Medical attention also would be furnished free by the Government.

Prompt emergency relief for the residents of blitzed communities would be furnished under another section of the bill. The Federal Security Administrator would be authorized to give temporary aid in the form of house repairs, food, replacement of tools and even cash loans without interest, as has been done in Great Britain.

Construction Awards 35 P. C. Above 1941

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—A rise of \$2,188,000 in the total valuation of construction contracts awarded in 37 Eastern states during September, as compared with awards for the previous month, was announced by the Dodge Statistical Research Service. For the first three quarters of 1942, the report says, the total valuation of contracts was 35 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of last year.

Construction for non-residential buildings during the nine months period were placed at \$2,989,130,000, and led the awards. Residential building contracts for the first nine months of 1942 fell 14 per cent short of those of the corresponding period of 1941.

Excess Reserves Rise \$420,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserve in member banks increased approximately \$420,000,000 for the week ended Oct. 14, totaling \$2,710,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The principal change in holdings of bills and securities reported for the week was an increase of \$217,000,000 in U. S. Government securities. Bonds increased \$130,000,000, notes \$89,000,000 and certificates \$30,000,000, while bills decreased \$32,000,000, the board said.

Dispersion of Authority Seen Needed Offset to Bureaucracy

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was argued in an article on this page yesterday that though the war is hastening the growth of and need for an enormous central bureaucracy in Washington, with increasing power over the lives of every citizen, it is also hastening the growth and need for a wide dispersion of offsetting responsibility and authority throughout machine society.

It was argued that if one persisted into the post-war period so would the other.

In other words though the traditional supports to freedom—check-and-balance, states' rights, and the ballot, together with private property rights—were being surrendered as cumbersome checks on an all-out war effort, total war in a machine society necessarily develops new supports to freedom of new types, built mainly about the use of tools and techniques rather than about geographical districts.

The problem of bureaucracy also, however, involves the touchy question of national finance. The question is whether after the war there will be a serious try at returning to the financial system of gold standard and balanced budget, and their corollaries of restricted production, a continuance of the present apparently haphazard system of running out the money wherever it is needed (selling government bonds to the banks for bank deposit credits) and sterilizing its use for non-essential purposes by rationing.

Present dependence on this new system was dramatically illustrated this month when nearly in the same week gold mining in the United States was discontinued, the International Tin Committee formally and belatedly announced that all wraps were off world tin production, and the U. S. Director of the Budget announced that for the current fiscal year Treasury outlays would be round \$80,000,000,000, the intake round \$25,000,000,000.

New Deal Pump Priming
In the days of the New Deal a half-hearted version of this new financial system was called "pump-priming." A goodly variety of it was given in a N. Y. Herald-Tribune cartoon of June 26, 1939, still adorning this correspondent's study wall. It showed the President first contemplating a stack of documents labelled "U. S. Economic Problems," including "Relief Problem," "Unemployment Problem," "Labor Problem," and so on. Then the President seizes a large rubber stamp marked "Spend More" and stamps them all. The idea is often expounded by the learned Prof. Alvin Hansen, the modern thinker of the Federal Reserve Board. Differences between the cartoonist's view and Professor Hansen's may be precious, but they are too subtle for this type of motorcycle futurism.

But this was only one of the two major approaches in the immediate ante-bellum days to economic problems. This spelled release, but the other spelled control and restriction as in the sugar quota system, farm crop restriction, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and so on.

Plan Too Restrictive
In fact, the economy of that day was a hybrid, for pump-priming never went far enough to really provide a job for everybody who wanted one. The unemployment problem or take care of the marginal farmer (the "Oaks") as war financing has done. So jobs and markets still not enough to go round, the other half of the program consisted in restraining farmers and workmen from working themselves out of a job. The nation still lived half in fear that maybe the gold standard and the balanced budget were essential, regardless of the cost in unemployment and under-production.

The resultant waste of potential output was huge. For 10 years the nation turned out at least \$20,000,000,000 a year less of goods and services than capacity, on a most conservative guess. The loss or waste of potential output from 1939 to 1940 adds to \$200,000,000,000. Every dollar of added output today is a reproach to the basic principles or fears which held back production in the 'thirties.

With the brakes still on, minorities still struggled to shelter themselves against economic insecurity by restriction programs, quotas, and control systems, until the economic system of the United States, like that of the other still democratic or capitalist systems, became riddled with controls, brakes, and resistances to the free flow of economic energy.

It is ironic that the people who were most outspoken against some of these controls and output restraints, like crop reduction bonuses and the limiting of the hours of labor, were also the strongest for the orthodox financial rule, based on the gold standard and involving the balanced budget.

For it is a historic fact that in machine society the gold standard is a noose around production. The question is always coming up of whether to break the noose or force the breath out of production ("necessary deflation.") Whenever (i. e. in war-time) full-out production is wanted, the noose has to be taken off entirely.

And to the orthodox rules of the gold standard inevitably led to a "managed economy," which meant restraints, which meant bureaucrats. There being never enough market, production had to be restrained. There weren't enough jobs. There being never enough jobs, workmen had to be protected against employers.

Net Drops to \$1.06
NEW YORK (AP)—Profit of General Electric Company available for dividends in the first nine months of 1942 amounted to \$30,710,499, equal to \$1.06 a share on the capital stock, President Gerard Swope announced.

This compared with \$37,471,681, or \$1.20 a share, in the first nine months of 1941.

Federal income and excess profits taxes this year took \$139,000,000, compared with \$82,000,000 in 1941, the statement showed. Before these taxes the company's profit amounted to \$169,710,499, or 42 per cent greater than in the comparable period of 1941.

Net sales billed in the period rose to \$654,882,607 from \$474,017,608 last year. As previously reported, orders received in the nine months aggregated \$1,339,448,946, against \$831,390,183 last year.

Shipbuilding Firm Firms Out Over 500,000 Parts
KEARNY, N. J. (AP)—The Federal Shipbuilding and Dock Co. announced it had "farmed out" to manufacturers the making of more than 500,000 parts and completed small pieces of equipment for ships.

L. H. Korndorff, President of the U. S. Steel subsidiary, said Federal had begun subcontracting in October, 1941.

"The small manufacturing plants have become almost a part of the Federal assembly line," Mr. Korndorff said. "They now number 45 machine-shops and 25 sheet-metal shops. Nearly all of these are located within a 25-mile radius of the two yards."

There actually developed a feeling among fashionable economic thinkers that it was economic control and restraint that would thinkers that it was economic world, and that the gist of economic planning was holding back. The government, i. e., the bureaucracy, with the blessing of the new thinkers, went into the business of fostering monopolies and restraints of trade.

The American economy needs release, not control, to reach its full capacity. It has received that release, during the war, by the full abandonment of all orthodox money policies. The old-fashioned financial brakes have been taken off and thrown away, and replaced with price control and rationing.

(To Be Continued)

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Oct. 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended Oct. 10, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Further advances in prices for livestock and dairy products again accounted for the rise, which brought the all-commodity index to 99.8 per cent of the 1926 average. Industrial commodity markets continued relatively steady under government regulations.

Prices for farm products in primary markets averaged 0.2 per cent higher during the week compared with the preceding week.

Average prices for foods rose 0.3 per cent largely as a result of increases of about 1½ per cent for butter, nearly 4 per cent for cheese, 5 per cent for fresh milk, 8½ per cent for condensed milk and 5 per cent for evaporated milk.

(1926=100) P. C. Changes

Commodity groups Oct. 10 Oct. 3

All commodities 99.8 +0.1

Farm products 108.9 +0.2

Foodstuffs 103.3 +0.3

Hide & leather 118.4 +1.8

Textile products 96.3 -0.1

Fuel & light 79.7 -0.7

Metal & products 101.9 +0.3

Buildings 110.5 +1.0

Chem & allied 86.2 +0.2

Household 104.1 +0.1

Miscellaneous 88.4 +0.4

Sawmills 102.6 +0.2

Semifinished 92.8 +0.2

Consumer 99.7 +0.1

Farm products 99.7 +0.1

Com other than farm and food 95.7 +0.7

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FOR SALE—Black cloth coat, size 18, beautiful, \$10.00. Call Mrs. J. C. 6675 or 1879 (Mass.).

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ACCOUNTANT, man or lady, as assistant to chief accountant in high-class retail establishment. Please write to J. C. 6675 or 1879 (Mass.).

HELP WANTED—MEN

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PETERS' EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

PRODUCTION MGR. Mach. exp. \$2500. PRODUCTION MGR. Mach. exp. \$2500. PRODUCTION MGR. Mach. exp. \$2500.

ALABAMA

(Continued)

MOBILE

(Continued)

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Time-Tested Paints, Varnishes and Enamels 77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala. Tel. 2-5647

Alabama Glass Company

Mirror, Auto, Plate and Window Glass 53 Dauphin Street Phone 3-1468

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats

"Greer's Got It"—and remember—Prices are Lowest at Greer's FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc. General Insurance Real Estate Mortgage Loans 56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11 Greater Savings Always at Greater Zoghy Yard Goods and Drapery Goods Department DAMRICH SHOE STORE 105 Dauphin Street Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

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PICKWICK Cafe

Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Oh! Paragon Dress Printing Publishing :: Bookbinding 14 Adams Avenue C-945

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Time to plant Tulips, Narcissus, Dutch Iris, etc. Also Winter Ever Green and Early Spring Flowers Vestergaard's Seed Store

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BRADENTON Taste the Difference OLEANDER ICE CREAM SARASOTA DAYTONA BEACH Daytona Sheet Metal Works ROOFING—HEATING John Manville-Barrett Roofing Duct—Therm—Superior Furnaces Peter N. Oil Burners

FORT MYERS

New Fall Shirts Arriving Daily Dickerson, Red Cross, Air-Strip, etc., for Ladies—Buster Brown for School, and Official Scout Shirts—Burlington Nylon-Bush, Rubber for Men

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SOLID GOLD JEWELRY Sterling Silver Sheaffer Pens F. L. FLECK & CO. 5 W. Forsyth Street COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS on Easy Terms STERCHI'S 20 West Adams Street BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY ALWAYS GOOD! PHONE 5-3074 1500 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St. EAT AT Southern Cafeteria Air Conditioned Economical 214-15 W. Adams Street

FLORIDA

(Continued)

JACKSONVILLE

(Continued)

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY

Excellent Dry Cleaning Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to 5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY 462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

Independent Laundry

CASH AND CARRY PRICES 23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

LAKELAND

"LAKELAND" FRENCH DRY CLEANERS 112 W. Main Street Phone 2187

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TANNER GROCERY STORES "Where the Best Costs Less" 1753 Northeast Second Avenue 1263 West Flagler Street 1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard Coral Gables

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Life Insurance Adviser Income endowments—annuities 471 N. E. 31st Street Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 3-8797

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As for McARTHUR Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc. Producers and Distributors of Jersey Dairy Products 169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

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To cover every need Home—Auto—Savings—Business Baker Insurance Agency, Inc. 1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-6049

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INSIST ON MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION MIAMI FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 2-3086 Phone 615

SHULL FURNITURE CO.

"Shopping ends at Shull's" Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors 1030 S. W. 5th St. Phone 2-1109

The Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style

Mary's Hat Shop MARY F. KEMP 161 S. E. First St. Urmey Hotel Bldg.

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The Christian Science Monitor One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information. Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____

FLORIDA

MIAMI For Information regarding local and national advertisers, send 10¢ to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU, 200 N. WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts" Curry's Restaurant of Distinction 7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1871

Holleman's EXCELLENT FOOD

Moderate Prices Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner 14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE Everything for the Table Orange Avenue and Livingston

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET

Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries 337 NORTH SHINE STREET Phone 7080—Delivery Service Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES

Air-Conditioned Cold Storage WINTER PARK ACME CLEANERS 138 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO "Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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Permanents a Specialty

HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP Expert Courteous Service 822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429 Philco Radios Kimball Pianos

GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY

309 Zack St. opp. Y. M. C. A. Telephone 4777 "A home without music is a house"

SAVE AT Sears

In Tampa, Fla. SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO. "Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers

The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY

Two Great Stores Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry

1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

FLORIDA

(Continued)

MIAMI

(Continued)

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Shop SEARS-MIAMI

It's the SMART way to save! SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours,
Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

(Continued)

The Departmental Store
With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—
Always

DURBAN & DISTRICT
Co-operative Society Ltd.

Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods,
Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites

335, PINE STREET PHONE 30021

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park—Phone 37772

Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Coke Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491

CAKES AND CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own Bakery.

JEANNE
(NEIGH 2. TUNMER)

Delightful Lingerie and
Maiden Form Brassieres
McFEE'S ARCADE

Moore Shoe

For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR

368, West Street, Durban.

GEORGE WOOLLEY & CO.

FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS

Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.

We stock Heinz Food Products,
Rumford's Baking Powder.

6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22405

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING
FASHION STORE

JOHANNESBURG

June's and O. K.
Ladies' Hairdressing
Salons

Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance

2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg

Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutchesson and A. Milne

Phones 22-3970 and 22-5444

BRENNER'S

"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"

for all motoring requisites

Complete Lubrication

Petrol and Oil

Repairs and Accessories

Tyres, New, Retread and

Recapped

Panel Beating, Spray Painting

Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phone 25/2580, 25/2582, P. O. Box 98

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (PTY) LTD.

Garaging, Servicing,
Repairs

HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF

Car, Bissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring

Shop at
MCCULLAGH & BOTHWELL

Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-

44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

25 Joubert St., Johannesburg

The Footwear people reputed for
better value in ladies', gentlemen's
and children's quality shoes.

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 3215

KULZ,

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS

Mader Perms 25/-

Specialists in Permanent Waving
and Blow Waving, etc.

Bourke Trust Buildings
183, St. Andrews Street, Pretoria

PIETERMARITZBURG

For

Groceries and Provisions

L. GODWIN

281, Church Street Phone 4110

PEACH & HATTON LTD.

Furnishings
and Floor Coverings

136, Church St. Phone 3057
also at 537, West St. Durban

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.

High-Class Grocers and Provision
Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware

43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS

Telephone 54-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ

Fashion Salon

New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY,
COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

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national advertisers
phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily,
except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



THE DOMINION'S LARGEST
DEPARTMENTAL STORE

THE HOUSE OF VALUE
THE DOORWAY
TO THRIFT

THE FARMERS'

Trading Co., Ltd., Auckland
and 75 Branches

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY LTD.

'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)

Private Laundry Service

Bagwash Service

DRY CLEANING

Carpet Shampooing

Hat Blocking

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and
national advertisers
phone 27-133, 3-4 p. m. Mondays and
Thursdays: 6-30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



WHEN in Wellington
make the D. I. C.
your headquarters

Unexcelled for its consistent
standard of quality...

Famous for its Store Services...

Theatre Booking Office...

and
Well-known Beauty Salon.

D.I.C. on the Quay

Wellington 'Phone 43,123

At the busiest corner in
the City

JAMES SMITH

LIMITED N.Z.

WELLINGTON'S
MOST POPULAR
SHOPPING CENTRE

STAR

Quality Grocers

We Guarantee What We Sell

Free Delivery City and Suburbs

COLLIE'S

FURNITURE
and FURNISHINGS

QUALITY VALUE

Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN

LIMITED

Booksellers and Stationers

Printers and Bookbinders

Specialists in Colour Printing and
Lithography

307 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response
to his advertising in The Christian
Science Monitor. He will appreciate
your courtesy.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and
Puzzles, Art and Comics

One of Many Snubs



Our readers who follow the
"Diary of Snubs, Our Dog" will be
interested in a letter received from
Mrs. Frederick Glaeser of New
Hyde Park, Long Island, N. Y. She
writes:

For years we have enjoyed
the experiences of Snubs, in
the Monitor, so when we pur-
chased this dog, then 10 weeks
old, we named him Snubs.
When we registered this puppy
with the American Kennel
Club we were told that we
would have to choose another
name for him as there were
so many dogs already regis-
tered under the name Snubs
that they could not accept any
more. We asked if we could
call him Snubs G. (G for
Glaeser), which name they ac-
cepted.

I thought you might like to
see the enclosed picture which
we call "My Contribution To-
wards Keeping Them Flying." Just
as we gathered together this
dog's rubber toys for the
rubber drive and were about
to take his picture a plane
flew overhead.

Our son, now with a flying
squadron at Pearl Harbor, has
had this dog as a pet for seven
years. Perhaps that's why
Snubs never fails to look up
when a plane comes over the
house.

Hobby Nubbing

Leathercraft

By Irving Bachus

Leathercraft is a hobby re-
quiring simple tools and a minimum
of effort, yet paying off with beautiful
articles which belie the work ex-
pended in their creation. No elab-
orate workshop is needed. Even
makeshift implements may be
utilized and a certain technique
acquired which will produce sur-
prising results. You can take this
hobby into the living room!

The 1942 home front of Amer-
ica's war effort finds leathercraft a
popular hobby with scores of per-
sons equipping themselves for any
eventuality by learning to trans-
form the material into clothing
and accessories.

Equipment needed includes a
modeler, hand aid, punch, hammer
or mallet, sharp knife and cutting
board. Some of these articles can
be substituted. Leaders promote
conservation by locating sources of
scrap leather. This practice enables
the beginner to work leisurely
with no fear of ruining tailored cuts
of material.

Bookmarks, coin purses, photo-
graph frames, leather pads for pot
plants, coasters for glasses, and
key rings are simple projects for
the apprentice craftsman. As he
becomes acquainted with his
chosen material he can make
braided belts, billfolds, laced
moccasins, brief cases, small table
covers, or a genuine cowboy out-
fit for the youngster.

The leathercraft hobbyist must
familiarize himself with the char-
acteristics of the various types of
leather. The various methods of
decorating include beveling, em-
bossing, stippling and flat modeling.
Patterns may be purchased or the
hobbyist can exercise his imagina-
tion. Coats of arms and fraternal
emblems are popular designs.

If you would like information
about a simple, inexpensive ref-
erence on leatherworking send
your self-addressed stamped en-
velope to Hobby Nubbing, The
Christian Science Monitor.

War Bonds

What You Buy With Them

The chronometer is simply a
specially constructed and designed
marine clock... with high pre-
cision movement... free from
shock or vibration, with the case
set in concentrically mounted rings
to keep it level no matter what the
position of the ship.

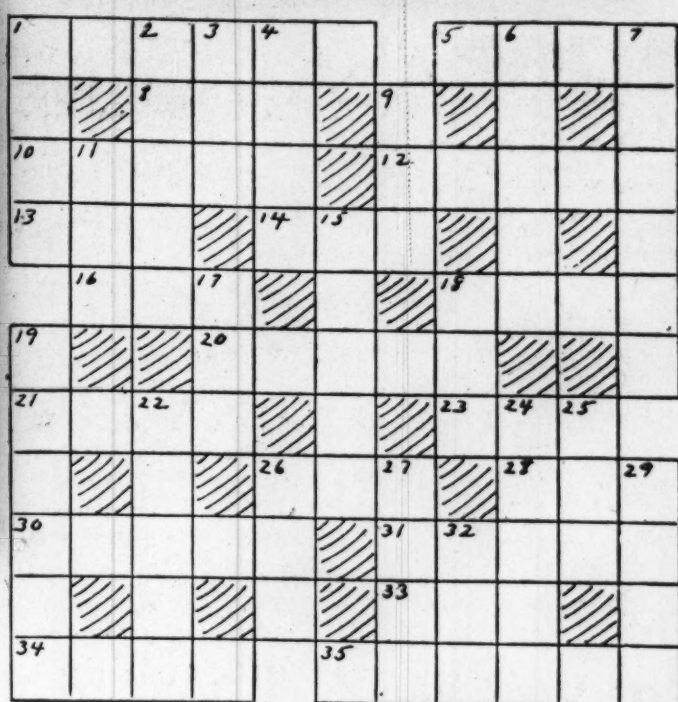
The best chronometers cost from



\$400 to \$600 and there are at least
three on each ship so that one can
be checked carefully against the
others. By buying War Bonds every
payday you can provide our ships
with these accurate time pieces, so
vital when timing in modern war-
fare is so essential. Invest at least
10 per cent of your income every
pay day in War Bonds.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who wrote of Heathcliff and the Kar-
shaw family?
5—What is a machine for grinding grain?
8—Pronoun.
10—What is a frame for holding fuel while
it is burning?
12—In "Rock Me to Sleep," writer wishes
to be what "just for tonight"?
13—What is a baronet's title?
14—Would you row, don, or eat a noisette?
16—Ariel sits on back of what creature in
"The Tempest"?
18—What is outer covering of a pneu-
matic automobile tire?
20—What is color of Rabbit in "Alice's
Adventures in Wonderland"?
21—What is Martha's singing voice in
"Melisande"?
22—Joker.
23—What is a diminutive of Margaret?
24—Aries is pictorially represented as
what?
30—What may one hope to catch if the
skies fall?
31—Who is central figure in series of
juvenile stories by Jacob Abbott?
33—Sherbet is what?
34—What plant grows fast?
35—What is any group of verses com-
prising a division of a poem?

Down
1—What are used to mark first, second,
and third base in baseball?
3—What is Kim's surname in Kipling's
novel?
6—What is used to catch butterflies?
4—"In youth it shelter'd me, and I'll
protect it now" refers to what object?
7—What people ride in jousting cars?
9—What is a book in which summary of
accounts is kept?
11—If you emulate Henry Fonda, would
you act, run, or fly?
15—What is one of the curved bones of
the chest?
17—Who wept with delight when Ben Bol-
lified?
19—How many acts in "Pirates of Pen-
sance"?
25—Who is hero of "She Swoops to Con-
quer"?
26—How many acts in Tschalkowsky's
"Pique Dame"?
27—Under what name did Dikran Kayu-
man become famous?
28—What is a liquid measure of four
quarts (abbr.)?
29—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
32—What is a sandstone with grains of
very unequal size?
35—What is Italian millet?
36—What is either of two South American
wood sorrels?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Go Together

No new neckties are to be made.
But it doesn't matter, especially if
there is a shortage of razor-blades.
—Punch ©.

Out He Went

"Talking about Africa makes me
think of the time."
"Good gracious, you're quite
right. I had no idea it was so late.
Goodbye."—The Gargoyle.

Not So Good

Father: "Well, son, how are
your marks at school?"
Son: "Under water."
Father: "What do you mean,
under water?"
Son: "They're all below 'C'
level."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

The Wrong George

A three-year-old boy dropped
in at the village post office with
his daddy to mail a letter. On en-
tering, the father greeted the post-
master with, "Good morning,
George," and after the regular
formalities were exchanged, he
said, "I'd like a three-cent stamp,
George." He was promptly wait-
ed on and when going out of the door
casually called back, "So long,
George."

The young patriotic-minded off-
spring pondered a moment, then
looked up and asked, "Daddy, was
that George Washington?"

Sales Pies

H. Gordon Selfridge, the Amer-
ican born merchant who intro-
duced department store methods
in England, was always one step
ahead of his competitors. When the
millionaire merchant opened his
first store in Chicago many years
ago, his competitor across the
street put up a big sign which
read:

"Shop Here. Established 50
Years."
Selfridge promptly put up a big-
ger sign:
"Established Yesterday. No Old
Stock."—Milwaukee Journal.

Three Guesses

What U. S. city of great size
Has two peas, two ells, two
eyes?

What's another, if you please,
That has a tee, three eyes,
two seas?

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

Just for Fun—

Reamer Koller



"The people downstairs are having their place wired and didn't
want to rip up their plaster, dear."

Daily Anecdote

Proof

England's distinguished states-
man, Arthur J. Balfour, often
played golf on the ancient links
at St. Andrews, in Scotland. One
day a golfer was playing the
course, when he asked his caddy
whether he had carried clubs for
any famous men.

"Oh, lots o' them," replied the
caddy. After naming several
eminent Britons, he mentioned Mr.
Balfour, with whom he claimed a
close acquaintance.

"Close acquaintance," exclaimed
the golfer incredulously. "Just
what do you mean by that?"
"This," replied the caddy, point-
ing to his legs. "I'm wearin' a pair
o' Mr. Balfour's trousers."

A Verse
for Today...

His compassions fail not.
They are new every
morning: great is thy
faithfulness. — LAM.
3:22, 23

Ersatz Shoes

Nazi Holland announces a new
ersatz shoe, of reed, wicker, or
rush, in "several elegant models."

NEWS ITEM—

HITLER REMOVES NAZI GENERALS FOR POOR SHOWING IN RUSSIA.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—A Large Crop



By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—A Queer Feeling Practically Guaranteed, If You Ask Me!

By RODGERS



By THE HAGERS



Editorials

Britain and America

Britain is having to "take" a lot from America these days. Just when she was getting somewhat adjusted to American doughboys and powdered soup, along came Mr. Willkie's White House-indorsed pronouncements from Moscow and Chungking. And then there was that blunderbuss shot of free advice from Life Magazine. Who can wonder if press and public are a bit upset. Friends in America can only hope that J. Bull's mature sense of humor will come to the rescue, and that he will look beyond youthful exuberance and hasty judgments to see the essential good will and love of liberty in America's attitude.

Americans, if they want to do well in the new world role forced on them by the war, will seek to add knowledge to their idealism. They have been learning a great deal about the world since the last war, but the pace of education should be speeded up, particularly as it touches their most natural partner in the peace, Great Britain. Good intentions are not enough. Life's publisher, Henry Luce, is a sincere friend of Britain, but he has had to explain that Life's "Open Letter to the People of England" was not intended to drive a wedge between Britain and America.

Apparently its chief purpose was to ask for a clearer definition of United Nations aims. But this very proper proposal failed to get a hearing because so thoughtlessly expressed as to produce irritation even among Britons who feel Mr. Churchill needs some nudging on India. Mr. Willkie's Chungking reflections on imperialism were plainly irksome to official London, but could be recognized by the man in the street as voicing much of his own feeling about the aspirations of Asiatic peoples for freedom.

Life's approach was unfortunately negative. Mr. Willkie has been known to speak out of turn, but by contrast his approach was positive.

Calling for a political as well as a

military offensive, he urged the value of enlisting the active wholehearted support of millions who still doubt whether once the war is won the great democracies "will stand up and be counted" for the liberation of other peoples. He didn't hesitate to say that the Atlantic Charter should be applied to the Pacific and implemented now with firm timetables for enabling Asiatic peoples to set up "governments selected by themselves."

Now even the indorsement of President Roosevelt did not render some of the Willkie views palatable in Downing Street. But because he recognized that self-government cannot be handed out on a "silver platter tomorrow," because he is known to have a deep historical appreciation of what Britain has done to spread freedom in the world, because he said what millions of Britons and Americans have been increasingly feeling about the relation between world war for freedom and the "empire of nations over nations," Mr. Willkie's words were highly useful.

America is bound to have an increasing voice in this question. It will be helpful in proportion as it is informed and responsible. Americans who genuinely wish to help the cause of freedom in the world might well begin by learning what the British Empire is, how little it actually conforms to old ideas of imperialism, how rapidly and soundly it has been moving toward the goals of freedom.

A little reading of history will evoke a more active appreciation of the benefits that have accrued to America, both politically and commercially, from the liberal concepts of law and order established round the globe by J. Bull, world policeman. Those who are quick to say what the new order shall be may very well ask themselves how much responsibility they are ready to take for setting it up and maintaining it. Thoughtful Americans will not merely say all men shall be free; they will help guarantee and police that freedom.

Merry Marie

Playgoers who saw Marie Tempest on the stage smile at the mere thought of her. For merry Marie meant laughter for people sitting in a theater, whether they remember way back to the days when she was in operetta, and made history singing in "Dorothy," which ran for nearly 1,000 nights in London, or recall her appearances after the turn of the century in such comedies as "The Marriage of Kitty," or "The First Mrs. Fraser."

Marie Tempest was one of those rare ones who delighted all kinds of playgoers, for she never relied overmuch on femininity to achieve her characterizations. That was an odd trait, too, because she was handsome, graceful, and altogether feminine in her approach to her parts. It was as if she were eager to meet all persons on their own level as human beings, with no chivalrous discounts asked because she was a woman. She was so keen mentally, so civilized in her wit, so subtle in her assumption that the audience was capable of thought, that she never descended to claptrap or acting clichés in her performances. Perhaps that is why people recall her stage work so gratefully—they felt that she made them a part of the play, and that she and they were all laughing together.

Wage Disparities and Manpower

In times past the National War Labor Board has been accused of leaning unduly toward the unions in its various rulings, but, in its decision refusing the 115,000 employees of the Ford Motor Company an increase of \$1 a day, the Board at least adheres to its formula for holding wage boosts to a 15-per cent rise over the levels of January 1, 1941.

The recent decisions granting General Motors and Chrysler workers an increase of 4 cents an hour, described as narrowing the differential between their wages and those of Ford employees, also are in line with WLB's wage-stabilization formula. Whatever the merits of that yardstick, the Board's evident determination not to deviate from that standard is praiseworthy.

Despite adjustments in Detroit, however, Mr. Ford is still paying his men higher wages than the other motor plants. Naturally workers will prefer the bigger pay envelopes—and that illustrates one of the primary difficulties of the manpower situation in the United States.

In certain Western States, where miners were leaving the diggings and loggers the woods for higher-paid jobs in the airplane industry, it became necessary to halt the exodus and to

prohibit those essential workers from quitting their jobs without permission of the United States Employment Service. The Detroit case presents a wage disparity within one industry. There are greater ones between industry and industry, farm and factory. Either a "work or fight" rule which would still allow some choice among jobs—so long as all were essential—or a "freezing" of workers in all war production may soon become necessary.

WLB's efforts to stabilize wages in war industries may be helpful, but obviously equalization on a nation-wide scale would be a superhuman task. The Government, it would appear, must take steps designed to keep essential workers on the job—and that soon.

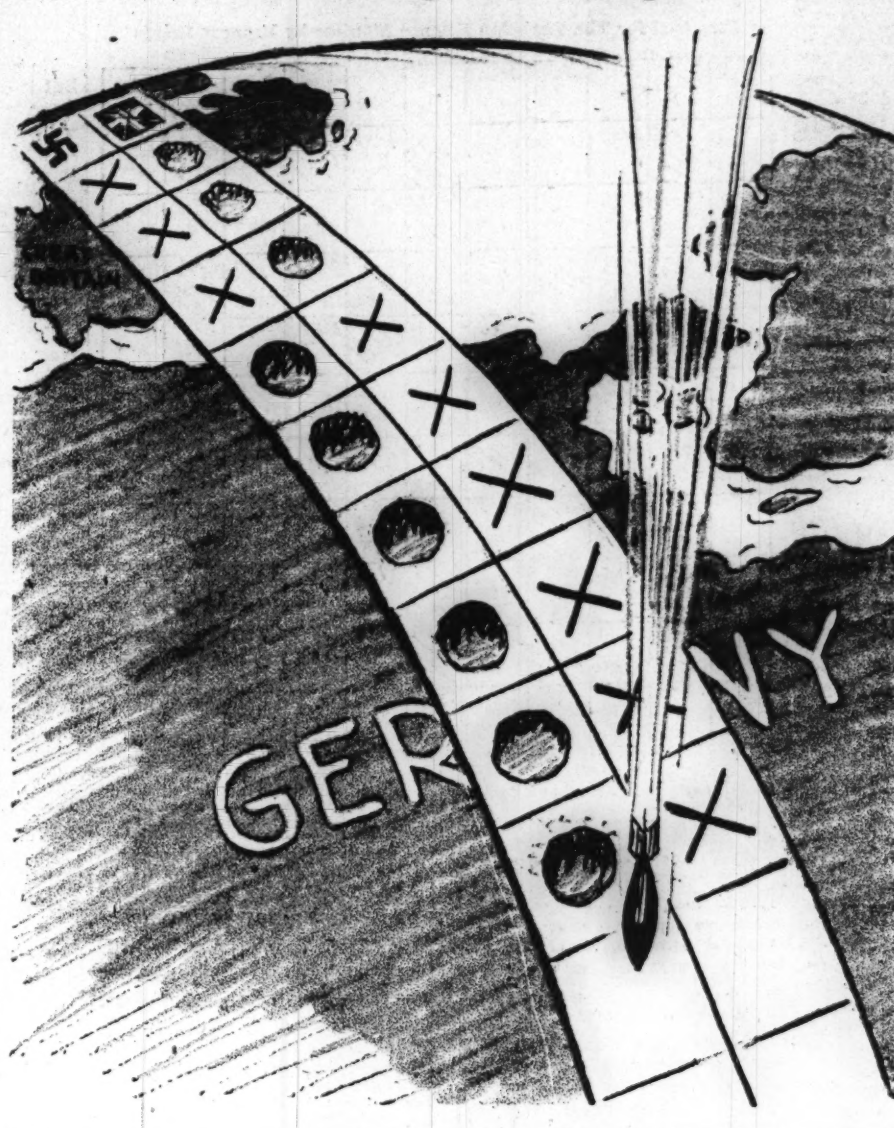
Stretching the Rubber

The new combined rules for rubber and gasoline rationing bear evidence of having been carefully pondered. They contain the promise that if all Americans play the game fairly, take good care of their tires, turn in their surplus casings, and drive slowly there will be sufficient new tires, synthetics, usable used tires, or recaps to keep even the wheels of "A" card holders turning for the duration.

This is good news, for people in the East have already found—as those in some 31 other States will find after November 22—that following the first adjustment, one can still be happy on a little less than four gallons a week. It is true some trips to the store must be accommodated to the neighbor's convenience, some social calls (if they must be made by car) have to be omitted, the temptation to drive the car to work if one misses the train or bus must be thrust aside. Nevertheless, Easterners find their cars still play an essential part in their scheme of living. They have been far from ready to welcome the day when their tires would be worn out and the old bus would have to be stored or sold.

So, this tangible evidence of the Baruch Committee's good work, and of the subsequent endeavors of Rubber Director Jeffers and those other Washington agencies concerned with the replacement of tires, will be greeted enthusiastically. The speed with which the present stage has been reached—speed since the Baruch report—is gratifying. It is, in fact, an important integral of the rubber conservation program; for tires too badly worn cannot be recapped. The sooner tires now in use can be placed under mileage rationing, and protected from abuse, the better it is for the rubber program, and, of course, the better for the Nation's war effort.

The Bombing Score Changes



Mystery Pal

"Isn't it darling?" exclaimed Miss Burdock, holding up a toy lamp with a cluster of miniature perfume bottles in various high colors under its parchment shade.

"A present?" I asked, somewhat perplexed by all this joy in serious working hours.

"Yes," she said. "It's for my Mystery Pal. Her hobby is perfume."

"Mystery Pal?" I queried, more perplexed than ever.

"You see," she explained, "now setting out the brushes and creams and lotions that are her tools of trade, 'at our last New Year's party we Thursday Nighters started a game. 'We all filled out on slips of paper our names, home addresses, birth dates—omitting the year—favorite flowers, favorite reading, and hobbies. Then, after shaking them up in a bowl, we each selected a slip, and the one we drew was our Mystery Pal for the year. We don't let on to anybody who it is."

"We send her little gifts and funny cards, mostly around her hobby, signing them 'Your Mystery Pal,' on birthdays, or whenever we feel like it, and the beginning of next year we'll have another party and each find out who our Mystery Pal is."

"Haven't you any idea about yours?" I questioned, wondering how it was these Thursday Nighters could keep from finding each other out.

"Well, of course I know the one I'm sending things to—I'm really her Mystery Pal." And now she was brushing my hair with light, firm strokes, her slender hands strong and deft with practice, her appealing face alight in the mirror. "But I'm still guessing about the one who sends things to me."

"My hobby is collecting elephants, you know." There were a number of elephant ornaments of different sizes, composition and color, strewn here and there, I had noticed them before.

"Once I got a huge bundle, and unwrapped and unwrapped. Oh, there were endless wrappings, and in the bottom was the tiniest elephant you ever saw."

"And on my birthday I received the loveliest big blue elephant, modeled like a piece of sculpture, and glazed like a piece of pottery. I keep that at home."

"Home is a one-room box of an apartment. 'The office' too, is a box, bright now with modern furnishings since it was done over."

Her clientele is sparse but steady. Many of her patrons have come to her regularly ever since she was in "the business." She brushes out their long white hair until it gleams like rich old silver, then piles it in the coils and knots they have always worn. In her time of strict professional training, dyes and tints were dispensed, bobs and permanents and finger-waves unknown.

"One of the girls' hobbies is flowers, I heard," she went on in her low, pleasant voice, "but I can't guess which one it is because we all love flowers."

"It may be Minnie, one of the few housewives among us. She has a wonderful informal garden in her back yard—now that her family is grown up she has more time for it—or it may be Jessie. She's a public stenographer and always keeps a fresh flower in a thin glass vase on her desk."

"My Mystery Pal—the one I send things to—put down 'any kind that smells good' as her favorite flower, so I sent her some lilacs last spring. It was just before I went to Mexico. I remember because I had put down for my favorite reading, 'detective stories,' and the Mystery Pal that sends me things sent me a dandy one just in time to take with me."

I remembered too, for I had seen her starting off, smart in a simple brown suit, her deep auburn hair, faintly lightening with the years, curled naturally and gracefully under her close-fitting hat, a red carnation in her lapel, a box of candy under one arm, and the detective story book with its gaudy jacket under the other.

I watched her, slim and straight in her garden-sprigged smock with a lot of red in it—she has long since abandoned the conventional white uniform—busily stowing

away the clean combs and brushes, setting the creams and lotions back in place.

Suddenly she burst out laughing.

"I just thought of the birthday card," she chuckled, answering my surprise. She found it exactly where she expected to in a corner of the desk.

A downy yellow chicken in giddy feminine attire was pictured on the cover, with the salutation "Happy Birthday!" above it. Printed inside was the verse:

Why the bother?
Why the fuss?
What's ANOTHER birthday
Between chickens
Like us?

"Isn't that cute?" she demanded through new peals of alto laughter.

When I was ready to leave she was tying up a package containing a toy lamp.

"This is just for fun," she said, her face still alight and beautiful.

"Christmas I'm going to send her some really nice perfume."

MARGARET LLOYD

Taxing Individual Excess Profit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The individual excess-profits tax plan which has been repeatedly proposed in the editorial columns of The Christian Science Monitor, has impressed me quite favorably in a number of respects. It is a plan designed to prevent individuals from capitalizing on the war for their own profit. It also would tend to reduce some of the inequalities in sacrifice as between various groups in our economy—such as the members of the armed forces and their families on the one hand and the employers and employees in booming war industries on the other. It might have some measure of political success in that no one group could oppose the plan without thereby admitting that it had other groups. To some extent it would place heavier taxes on those better able to pay as the result of having had recent increases in earnings without corresponding increases in obligations. Finally, it would seem to be a plan that would raise a fair amount of revenue and act as a curb on inflationary spending.

Against all of these arguments in favor of the plan, however, must be pitted some important arguments against it, among them the following: (1) The plan would not be easily explainable to the public; (2) there would be sizable administrative difficulties in its operation; and (3) it has some theoretical defects.

The difficulty of explaining the plan is well illustrated by the remarks of a well-known tax authority with whom I discussed it. He said:

You will have a hard time explaining to the man who earned \$3,000 in 1942 but only \$1,500 in past years why he should pay a higher tax for the year 1942 than the man who earned \$3,000 in every year. He will feel that if anything he should pay a lower tax to make up for his poorer circumstances before 1942.

The administrative difficulties arise largely from the fact that, whereas corporations keep books for past years, so that their excess profits may be exactly determined, this is not the case with many, in fact probably most, individuals. Moreover, reference may be made to corporation tax returns for past years, while many individuals will be filing their first tax returns next March. Again, since there are so many more individuals than corporations, it is necessary to keep the individual return form less complicated than the corporations' form.

The chief theoretical defect of the plan is that the increases in earnings of individuals are not always "profits" in the same sense as corporate profits are profits. While Department of Commerce data reveal that total pay rolls have increased by as great a percentage as corporate profits, it should be remembered that the pay roll increases result from a greater volume of man-hours of employment more than they do from in-

Britain Gives Thought to Its Future

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON
An extraordinary intellectual ferment is going on in Britain today which almost certainly will have far-reaching results on Anglo-American relationships after the war. Britain has embarked on social economic innovations which seem radical to many Americans who justify them, however, as war measures; but there are signs that Britain will undertake even more sweeping proposals when the war ends. The real danger is of a cleavage between the countries in the critical postwar era (which will be difficult enough under any circumstances) and this danger may be aggravated both by America's ignorance of the new British outlook and by the failure of the British to realize how little thus far the war has changed the basic social and economic thought in America.

In fact, a broader phase of the danger to world recovery is that the United States will plunge into economic isolationism after World War Two as it did into political isolationism after World War One. The Senate Truman Committee started Washington last summer by revealing how Standard Oil of New Jersey, du Pont, and others had linked themselves with vast German cartels quite outside the knowledge of the State Department. In the postwar world, American corporations may find themselves competing with Government-controlled or subsidized cartels on all sides, while in the domestic field, America may be the sole important exponent left of laissez faire capitalism. Developments in Britain already indicate that even here the United States may find changes which will take time and study to understand.

It isn't merely labor or Socialist organizations in Britain which discuss a new domestic order, but organs as safe and sound as the Times and the London Economist and persons like Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury. To the left of them, of course, stands Labor, the second largest political party in the Nation, committed to eventual Socialism. It is already somewhat difficult to translate the values of one country to the other because the average Briton would indignantly deny being as "radical" as the average American and would never consider himself a "conservative," and yet after the burdens of three years of war Britain is opening up avenues of debate that simply are not under practical discussion in the United States at all.

Thus The Times carried in its editorial page recently two articles on "private enterprise" from a special correspondent, advocating conditional nationalization under certain circumstances after the war, and presenting the thesis—well to the left of anything offered by Roosevelt's New Deal—in so quiet and matter-of-fact a fashion that it seemed more an accepted truism than a provocative issue.

The Times carried another editorial page article on "The Function of Money," setting forth as a postulate that "some better way must be found to enable would-be consumers

to buy what the productive forces of the world are capable of providing," and after citing the tentative agreement with this thesis of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries, went on to point out "obvious" defects of the present banking system, declaring: "It certainly seems preposterous that the only way to get this new money should be by allowing private institutions to create it and then by borrowing it from them and paying interest on the loan."

A recent typical editorial in the equally safe and sane weekly, The Economist, said, "The old distinction between left and right has become meaningless," and declared that the new distinction is whether one accepts the "philosophy of the community serving the welfare of the individual" or the philosophy that "regards the community merely as a framework within which divergent interests can try their strength."

Which philosophy does America accept? It is interesting to ask, because certainly more and more Englishmen are moving to the first.

Coupled with this profound introspection, Britain is reading and discussing a series of party and governmental reports on domestic problems of the most far-reaching but specific character. The Uthwatt committee's report brought the comment that "after eighteen months' work, four men, assisted and advised by forty-six important public bodies, have produced a foundation plan for postwar reconstruction of Britain." This is nothing less than a "plan for planning." There have been two other big inquiries into the problem of rural and urban development. Conservative, Liberal, and Labor Parties have all brought in reports on educational reform. There has hardly been a time when Britain has given so much thought to its future.

Nothing is more striking than the contrast between British and American developments in this field. American discussion so far is generally abstract and shadowy and deals in large terms with international affairs; war-worn Britain's discussions deal with intensely practical and concrete matters toward a better society at home.

Compared to the Uthwatt report, to which the British Government appears to be committed, the American Senate's only consideration of the postwar planning problem has been a brief debate, wherein it cut the 1943 budget of the National Resources Planning Board from \$668,845 to \$400,000 after the House had first cut it from the \$700,000 recommended by Mr. Roosevelt.

The most spectacular recent development in Britain, however, has been the intervention of the Established Church in the call for a better postwar social order.

From the same platform recently, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of England, declared that the general interest must override "the profit motive," both in land ownership and in banking; the Archbishop of York demanded "a comprehensive housing policy" after the war, and Sir Stafford Cripps declared that "the bold teaching of Christian principles applied to our present society will create a demand for far-reaching social and economic changes."

These three men spoke at the now famous Albert Hall meeting which created a furor. The plain fact is that millions of British people want to be assured that the sacrifices they are making and have endured for three exhaustive years will result in something commensurately important in the days ahead.

British social legislation, which in some cases served as model for the New Deal, has been extended and recommendations are now being advanced to carry it much further. If proposed programs go through, the State will insure the citizen against most of life's ordinary vicissitudes. At the same time, in the corporate sphere, Britain has discovered an immense productive increase that comes from an integrated economy, and it seems hardly possible that it will scrap the whole system completely, particularly in postwar competition with wholly collectivized States.

Britain may, in fact, be moving toward that half-collectivized, half-private economy which the intensely democratic Scandinavian countries had before the war and which Sweden has still.

These changes are far-reaching. It would be well for them to be understood and sympathetically explained in America. The danger is that at some critical moment in Anglo-American co-operation in the postwar world the two countries will find themselves speaking in different languages.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, OCTOBER 17, 1940



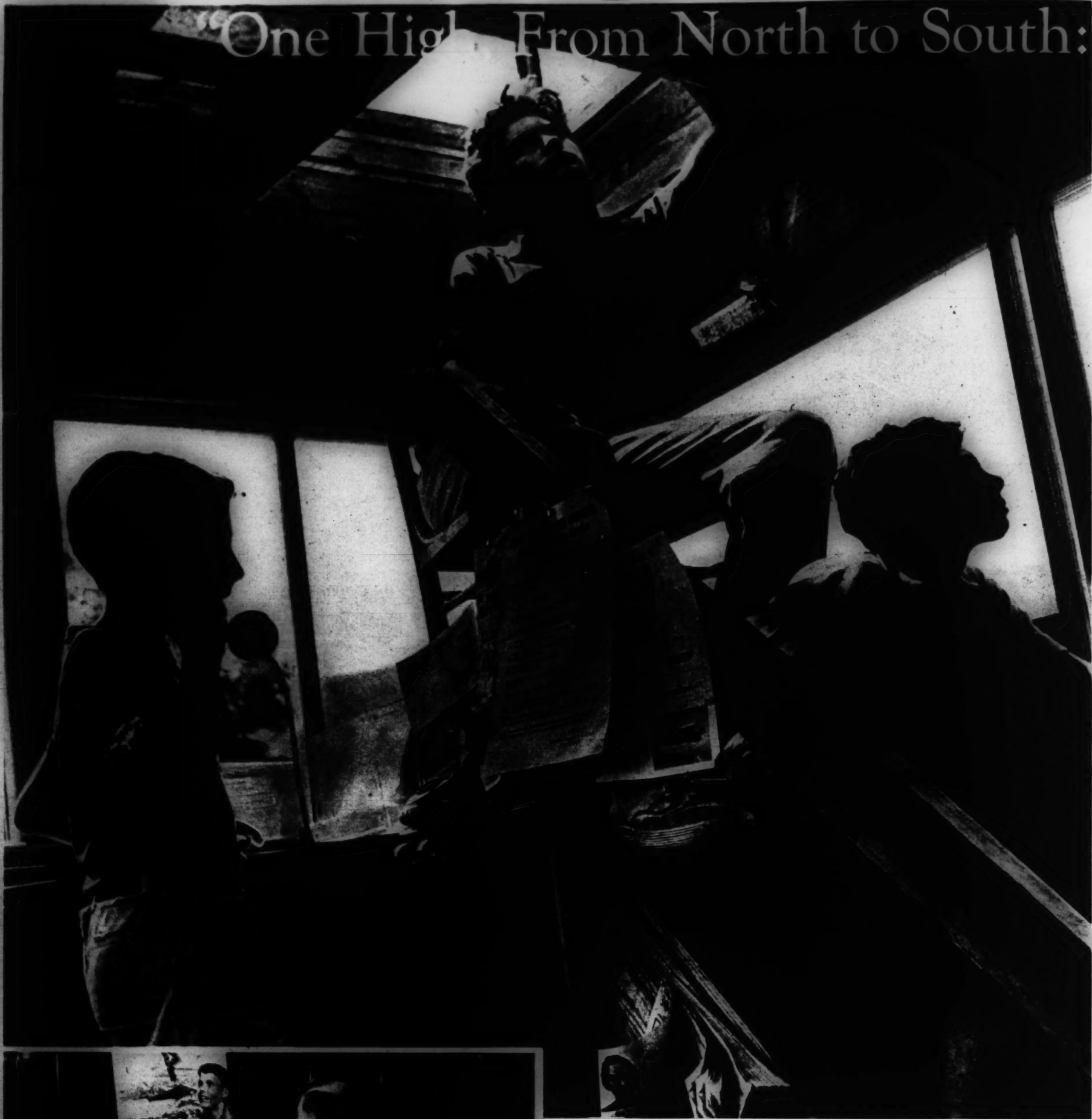
It is more pleasant to pluck an apple from the branch than to take one from a golden dish. — *Old Proverb*

THE ELUSIVE COLONEL BRITTON

By Harold Hobson

Page Seven

"One High From North to South:



JUVENILE PLANE SPOTTERS ON DUTY IN THEIR TOWER

One Boy Is Telephoning a Routine Report to the Plotting Center of a Mail Plane's Passing. Sometimes They Help to Check Up on Activities of Military Importance



IT ALL STARTED IN A COUNTRY ICE-CREAM PARLOR

The Proprietor, as Assistant Chief of the Local Unit of the Air Watcher Service, Told the Customers of the Need of Volunteers to Keep Tabs on the Planes

ONE UNIDENTIFIED PLANE sent a metropolis of seven million and several counties out of their beds at night, because an alarm was sounded. The trouble that can be caused by unidentified planes, and others caused by inefficient spotting service is the theme of a play which was written and produced by juvenile members of Woodland Camp, Phoenicia, N. Y., who showed this play at a rally sponsored by the Army authorities with the object of inducing local people to volunteer for air-spotting duty.

The Campers discovered some time ago that the local spotting tower (only a few months old) needed volunteers. So they joined the ranks—about 50 boys and girls—to do their two hours' shift—two at a time—as airplane spotters. Thus they have lent a helping hand by their own work. And they topped this service by the production of the play, a little masterpiece of civilian morale-building. The Army showed its appreciation by adopt-

ing the play for the program of its local recruiting rally.

The Army relies upon local spotting towers (there are thousands spread around the country) for checking every single plane in the sky. No plane is supposed to fly over the country, day or night, without being identified and its course thoroughly mapped and followed by the Army plotting centers. The failure of one spotting tower to report the passage of one single plane may throw the whole carefully elaborate system of spotting and plotting off gear. Such incidents may happen, if local towers are not properly manned (due to lack of volunteers in sufficient number). Therefore,—and this is the moral of the play, dramatically called "Spot That Plane"—we all should take interest in the matter, no matter how busy we are in our private lives and how important the duties we have to perform.

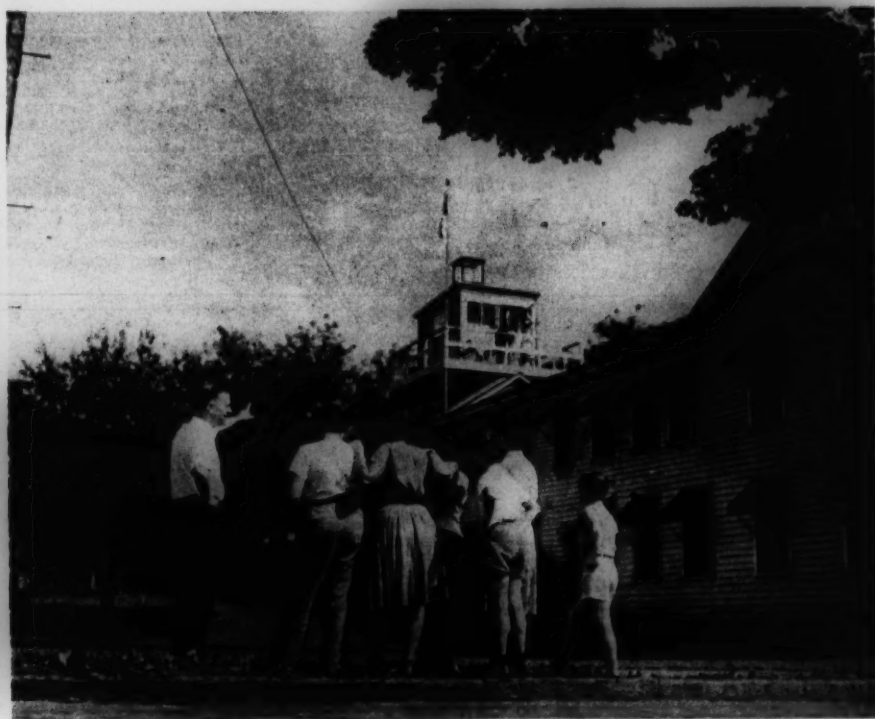
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Pictures and Text by Lucien Aigner



LOCAL PEOPLE AND VISITORS SHARE "WATCHES"

Volunteer Assistants Make It Possible to Keep This Post for Sentinels in Operation Around the Clock Whenever the Need for Continuous Observation Duty is Indicated



ADULTS AND YOUNGSTERS ALIKE LEARN HOW TO SERVE

The Assistant Chief Spotter Has Only to Show the Tower of the Phoenixia (N. Y.) Hotel in Use to Round Up the Volunteer Observers and Reporters That Are Needed



PREPARING A PLAY TO EXEMPLIFY AIR SPOTTING

Acting Under the Ancient Juvenile Urge to Dramatize Their Interests, the Youngsters Wrote, Rehearsed, and Staged a Presentation of Their New Community Effort



THEIR LEADER EXPLAINS HOW THEY HELP THE ARMY

The Assistant Chief Air Spotter Tells Why It Is Necessary to Report the Time of Every Plane's Passing, Its Character, and the General Direction of Its Flight



SCENE FROM THE PLAY, "SPOT THAT PLANE," PRODUCED BY THE WOODLAND CAMPERS AT PHOENICIA, N. Y.

In This Episode Is Shown the Army Plotting Center Where Incoming Reports, Originating From Spotting Towers, Are Plotted on Maps of the Section. The Girl at the Left Fell Asleep, Not Having Been Relieved, With the Result That Incidents of Great Gravity Happen Because This Station Is Silent at a Critical Time

THE EARLIEST of the McIntosh apples loosened on the limbs the other day and we had a pie. We've had pies since late July, using Transparents and Red Astrachans and Somersets, but something has to be said about the first McIntosh pie. I am now moved to say it.

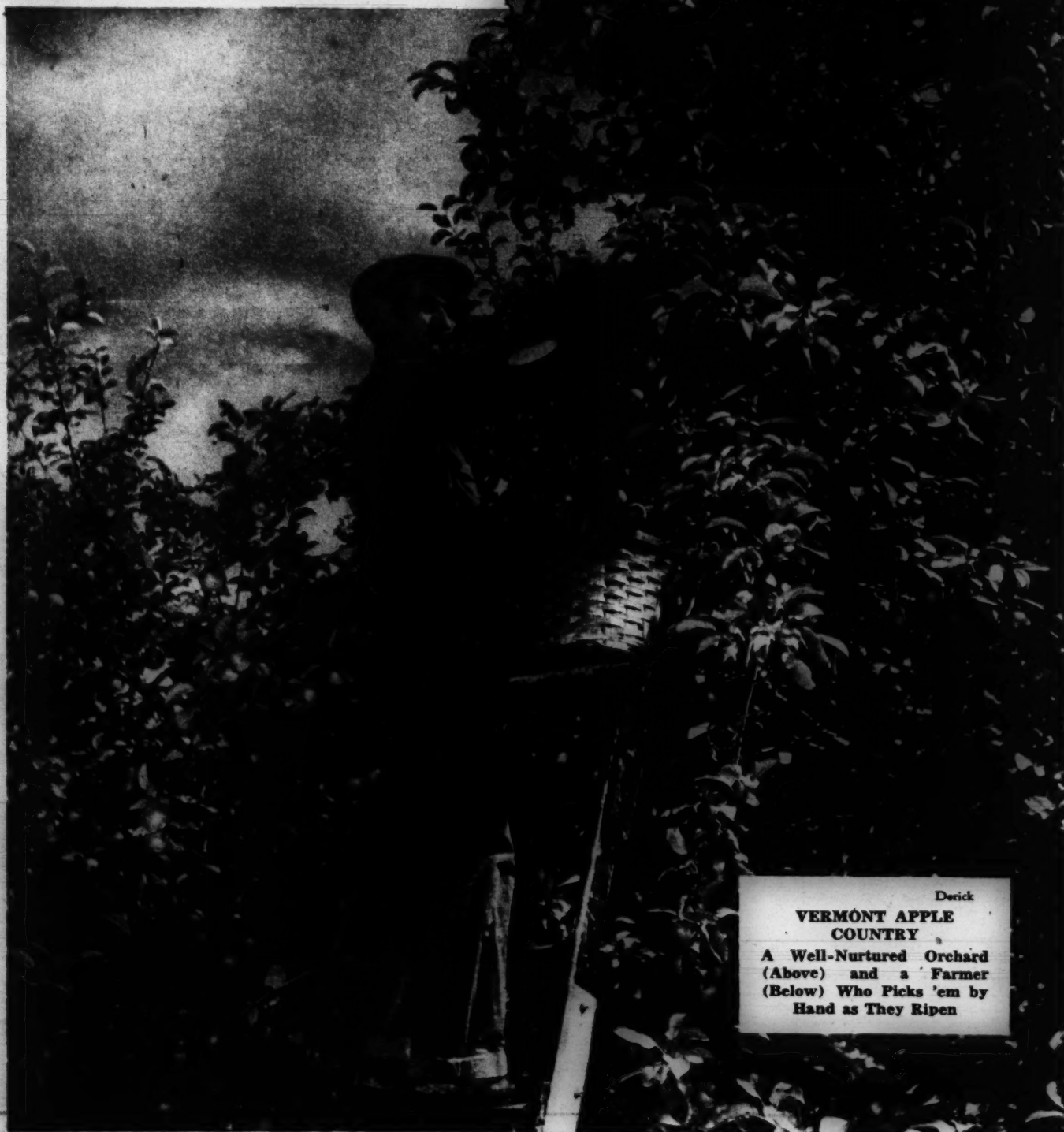
I will be expected, of course, to extoll the lovely McIntosh to the skies, which is precisely what I am not about to do. It is my considered opinion that the McIntosh apple has been overrated, and that its popularity is a freak expression on the part of a public that should be better informed. I say this as an orchardist of some consequence, one who grows several dozen varieties of apples, and also as one who looks backward to several fine old apple flavors that have not had concentrated publicity in a modern market.

The apple trade breaks down into several groups. One group goes to buy apples and asks for McIntoshes, because that is the only apple it ever heard of. Nearly as unfortunate is the second group, who will buy only red apples, because a red apple seems to be much more of an apple than a yellow one. Since the customer is always right, and it is the buyer's risk, the orchardist packs red apples into a box and is glad that he'll have the yellow ones for himself.

There may be several other uncatalogued groups, but last on the list is the nostalgic customer who wants some of the apples he remembers from his boyhood on a farm. To them the McIntosh is a nice apple, but "haven't you got some of the good old kinds, Bellflowers, Duchesses, Nodheads . . ." They will list any of two-score varieties, each of which is tied up to a childhood that was brightest at apple harvest. Sometimes they mention apples even orchardists can't remember—like Thompson's, and Minister apples, and Maiden's Blushes. To these people

Apples Red or Apples Yellow?

By John Gould



the modern McIntosh is unwanted—it has no golden memories to enrich the flavor.

"There used to be a tree on my grandmother's front lawn," such a customer will say, "I think it was called a Russet, do you have any of those? They were the nicest apples that ever grew."

The Russet is a good apple, and we always reply, "We have Golden Russets and Roxbury Russets, do you know which it was?"

"No, goodness no! But I can tell if I taste one."

If the public knew the difficulties of raising perfect McIntosh apples the public would make more lenient demands on the orchardist. The McIntosh appears to be susceptible to every blight, scale, rust, worm, bug, fly, and pest that circulates in the arena of nature. A couple of spray applications a season will make some apples perfect and beautiful. But to miss any one of ten or twelve spray applications by as much as 15 minutes is to lose the profit on an orchard of McIntoshes. Even then, they will have a big percentage of crooked, blighted, rusted apples.

Few honest orchardists will name the "Mac" as their favorite apple. They grow them because a public wants them. Orchardists believe that other varieties have better flavors, better qualities; and most of them fancy to some extent that the popularity of the McIntosh will wane—is waning now. At our place, when the apples are being picked, the youngsters who drop around won't touch a "Mac" after the Yellow Delicious is ready. But the whim of the public dominates, and after the Yellow Delicious was perfected the orchardists worked hard to turn its color red—so they could sell them. Thus was derived the Red Delicious, but it isn't such a fine apple.

By and large, the apple buyer will do better if he constantly takes a yellow apple instead of a red one. This is a rule that has exceptions, but for one who knows nothing about apple varieties it will work out well in the long run. Some of the best apples are yellow-streaked-with-red. A highly colored red apple is not, by virtue of its color alone, a fine apple—as witness the beautiful Wolf River. We can sell Wolf Rivers anytime, but we never eat or cook one.

Some disagreement to my remarks will be heard, possibly from many an orchardist. It is possible that orchardists temper their own judgment with the fact that most of them have invested heavily in McIntosh trees—as I have myself. This state of affairs may be a vicious circle, but in the final analysis it is my belief that the McIntosh will be less and less popular as people learn that there are other apples.

Derick
VERMONT APPLE
COUNTRY

A Well-Nurtured Orchard
(Above) and a Farmer
(Below) Who Picks 'em by
Hand as They Ripen

Here follows the fourth of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its second series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," as prepared for international broadcast Oct. 16, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and for rebroadcast Oct. 11 and 14, through Radio Station WRUL, Boston, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This new series of talks follows the Board's first series of 16 weekly talks on the same general subject: "The Fight for a Free World."

China Will Never Quit

By Richard J. Walsh and Pearl S. Buck

Richard J. Walsh speaking:

THIS PROGRAM has been arranged by the Radio Board of Harvard University in collaboration with the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, and it is made possible by the cordial co-operation of the East and West Association. Among the broadcasts on the program, "The Fight for a Free World," this is the first in which an association not officially connected with Harvard University has taken part. The East and West Association is an unofficial, nonprofit, non-partisan educational organization, with a single purpose—to promote mutual knowledge and understanding between peoples, East and West, and North and South. The speakers are, in reverse order, Pearl Buck, the author, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938, and the founder and president of the East and West Association; and the speaker, Richard J. Walsh, a director and secretary of the Association.

Our program is divided into two phases—China in the past and China in the future.

I hasten to add that I do not mean to talk of the 4,000 years of China's recorded history. I begin 11 years ago, when the present world war began. Contrary to most foreign opinion, the Chinese maintain that this world war began on Sept. 18, 1931, when Japan invaded China's northern provinces, Manchuria. The League of Nations could not or would not act to restrain that first aggression. Then Mussolini felt safe in seizing Ethiopia and then the Fascists launched their terror in Spain, and in July, 1937, Japan attacked inside the Great Wall of China at Marco Polo Bridge. Little more than a year later

Hitler grabbed Czechoslovakia and a year after that he invaded Poland and Europe broke into flames. None of these were separate events. They were all parts of the same mighty tragedy. The aggression against China was not even a prelude—it was the first act of this World War.

China knew that and said it from the beginning. I shall not recite the familiar facts of China's heroic resistance, of her millions of dead, of the epic migration of 50,000,000 people, refugees, into the interior. What I want to emphasize is the determination of China never to quit, and the far-seeing vision of her leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Ten days after what Japan still calls the "incident" at Marco Polo Bridge, Chiang Kai-shek announced to the world that China had reached the last limit of endurance and would fight the aggressor to the end. The next spring China demolished once and for all the myth of Japanese military superiority, by winning her first great victory in the battle of Taierchwang. By the end of that year, impossible as it seems, she had finished the Burma Road, which Chiang had ordered built over the mountains, at whatever cost, because he knew that the seacoast and ports would be lost and China must have an inner line of access to a port held by a friendly nation, Britain.

The first motor trip over that Burma Road was made by the American Ambassador to China on Dec. 29, 1938. Less than two months later, after Japan's seizure of Hainan Island—long called "the powder keg of Asia"—Chiang issued a warning to Britain and America that this meant the beginning of Japanese naval dominance in the Pacific. That was seven months before

the war began in Europe. Again in July of that fateful year of 1939 Chiang urged us to abandon the policy of appeasement and unite against aggression, and he said flatly that there would be no Munich in the Far East. In July, 1940, the British yielded to Japan and closed the Burma Road for three months, for what they called a "breathing spell," in the vain hope of some sort of negotiated peace. China was then silent, patient and understanding, but the one thing she understood best was that such a policy as Britain's was then would be of no avail.

On March 1, 1941—seven months before Japan struck in the Pacific, Chiang declared that China wanted to take part in the defense of the South Seas. In July, 1941, China broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy, and Chiang said to the governments of Britain and America, and I quote: "The Chinese people is combating Japan not only for the negative purpose of putting an end to Japanese aggression but also as their means of contributing to a free world order of the future, to the civilization and prosperity of mankind." The day after we declared war, China declared war not only on Japan but on Germany and on Italy, which lie far away from her borders. They were our enemies, therefore they were China's enemies, and she pledged to us her full aid. When Japan invaded Burma early in 1942, Chiang sent three armies, including his best divisions, to aid his British allies in the defense of Burma. We know and can admit candidly now that it was the mistakes of the British that lost Burma, old, old mistakes and new, repeated mistakes, and in equal candor let us confess that if China's proffered aid and strategy had been ac-

cepted earlier, Burma could and would have been held.

The only real victories that have been won on land against Japan by any of the United Nations have been those won by China. Within less than a month after we entered the war, China won the great Battle of Changsha, driving the Japanese away from that strategic city for the third time, with tremendous losses to the enemy. And only lately the Chinese counter-offensive in Chekiang has driven the Japanese back and recaptured the airfields from which Tokyo can be bombed.

So the record runs. The Chinese have been right about this war and have known what to do about it, from the very first. To discuss China's part in the world of the future, I now take pleasure in introducing the great friend of the Chinese people, Pearl Buck.

Pearl Buck speaking:

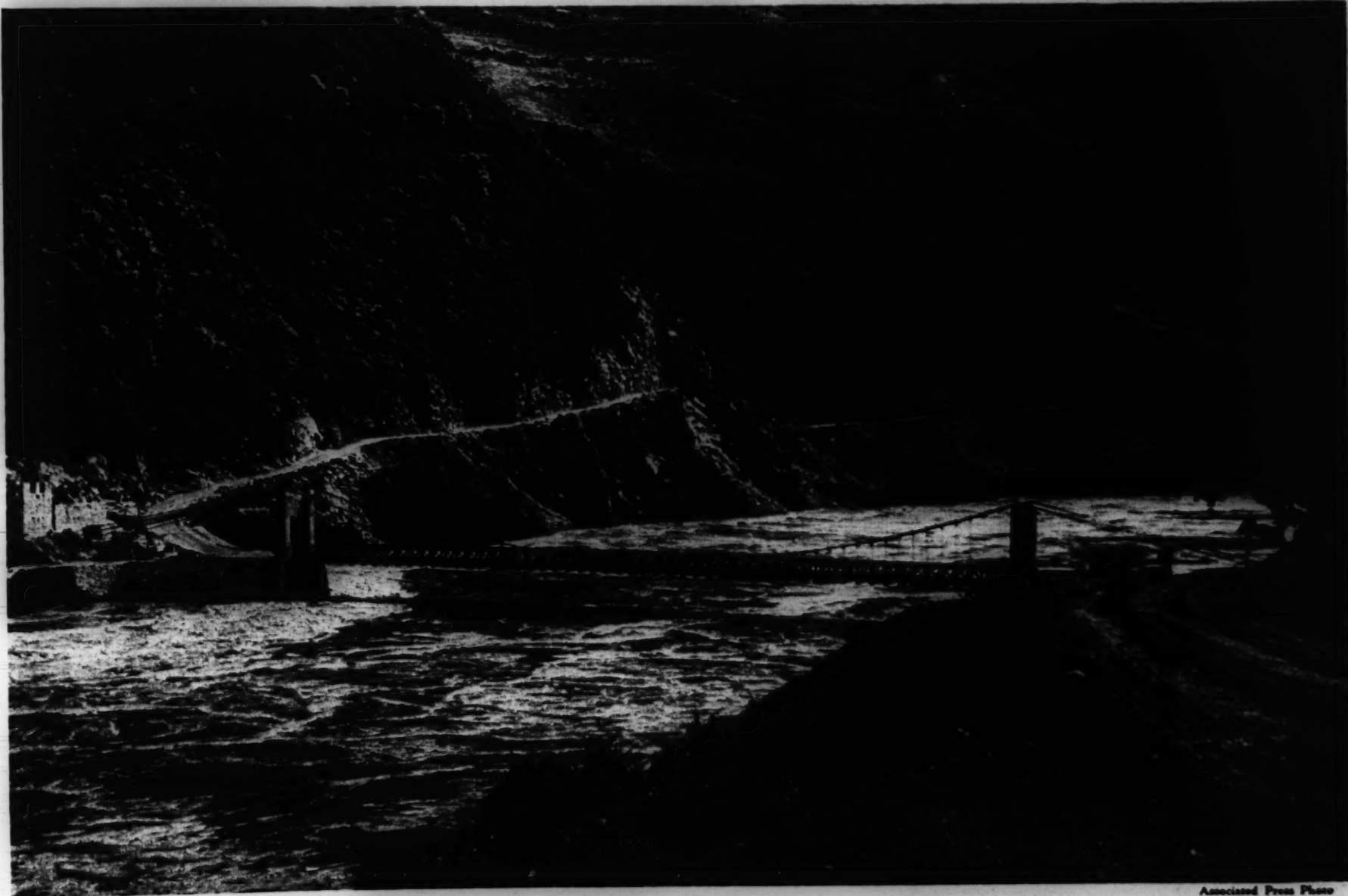
The China which faces the future is the same China that has lived through the long past and the same China that is living now through the tragic present, the China, changeless, to quote Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, through 10,000 changes. I think the wisdom of China is packed into that one sentence. It is only when the self within is assured that it can face changes everywhere from without.

How will China face the changeful future? I suppose that there has never been an hour in the history of the world when the future was so uncertain in its shape as it is now. No one knows what it will be.

The future will probably take one of three possible shapes, any of which may be definite or modified. The horrible possibility of Axis victory we must instantly dismiss. Yet the Chinese are realists and they know they must prepare against that possibility. Should the Axis win the war, then China would have to maintain herself as she has in the past, her essential nature penetrating in all possible ways the alien life that had come into her. She would seem to adapt herself outwardly and inwardly she would yield nothing; and in the end those who had taken her would be taken. This would be the process of centuries.

There is the possibility of clear victory for the democracies, coming more quickly

(Continued on page 14)



Associated Press Photo

WHERE THE SALWEEN RIVER IS CROSSED BY THE BURMA ROAD, WHICH WILL EVER BE A SYMBOL OF CHINA'S RESISTANCE OF JAPAN



The Elusive Colonel Britton

By Harold Hobson

Page Six

NOWADAYS WHEN THE Allied forces make a raid on the coast of occupied Europe on a large scale, they send out radio messages to the people of Europe just as the raid starts, telling them that what is about to happen is just a raid and nothing more, certainly not that invasion which the democratic populations of the Continent are waiting for. Large numbers of these people are eager to go to the assistance of any Allied landing in force: and naturally they have to be warned not to show their hand prematurely. The peoples of Europe have been brought to this pitch of expectancy chiefly through the adroit use of the British radio, which day after day pours out to them an unceasing stream of music, news bulletins, advice, and exhortation.

In this great radio campaign the best-known fighter is Colonel Britton, yet, outside a small group of British Broadcasting Corporation and Government officials, no one knows who he is. It is believed in London that Hitler himself has been kept guessing about the Colonel's identity.

When the decision to bring Colonel Britton into being was taken, the war had already been in progress for 634 days. On the morning of May 27, 1941, the German battleship Bismarck was being chased through the Atlantic by a force of British vessels summoned from Gibraltar, the bases of the Home Fleet, and from convoy-escorting in the Atlantic. The Bismarck was 400 miles west of Brest, and had been pursued for 1750 miles. Her speed had been reduced to eight miles an hour, but she could still fire heavily and accurately. At one minute after eleven she was sunk by a torpedo from the destroyer Dorsetshire. The world's attention was largely concentrated upon this incident.

Any spare thought was devoted to the last days' fighting in Crete, whence the Allied forces were being driven by concentrated dive bombing on men who had no fighter protection. Even if they had known about it—which they did not—people would have attached little importance to a meeting of the European section of the B.B.C., which was held that day.

There was at that time a rising spirit of restiveness on the Continent. It was becoming evident to the enslaved populations that Hitler's New Order was going to bring them few benefits and many miseries. But this potentially revolutionary temper needed organization and leadership. This organization and this leadership Colonel Britton was invented to supply.

He took the air for the first time on June 6, 1941, a Friday evening. He was brought to the microphone almost casually. Certainly no attempt was made to give him any elaborate radio presentation. During the B.B.C.'s program for Europe at 11 o'clock that night, the announcer observed that many letters had been received at Broadcasting House from France, Belgium, Denmark, and Holland—and Colonel Britton had been requested to answer them. He gave no explanation who Colonel Britton was. He

just said, "Here is Colonel Britton to speak to you," as though he were an old radio friend, instead of a voice unknown till that night. This was the quiet beginning of the B.B.C.'s most famous and mysterious feature.

Colonel Britton, on that now historic evening, talked for five minutes. He spoke about 500 words. Many people, he said, enslaved by the Germans in Europe, wanted to know how they could best serve the Allied cause. Britton could tell them. If they worked in a factory, let them slow down production. They must hide or destroy any nickel, any metal, any leather or wire they could obtain. They must give the German army of occupation the cold shoulder. Then he added that he would talk again at the same hour in a week's time, wished his listeners good night and good luck, and was gone.

That was all. No one knew who he was. The B.B.C. has never disclosed his name. Reporters have come over from the United States to meet him, but though on two occasions permission has been granted for them to talk to him over the telephone, no journalist has been allowed to see him.

Some time ago I heard that in a certain large building in London, set in the busy hum of the metropolitan traffic, there was a man who would talk to me about Britton. I went to see him.

"I believe you will tell me about Colonel Britton," I said.

"No," he replied, "I will tell you about his campaign."

We talked of how, in June, 1941, Colonel Britton linked up the already well-known V sign with the V signal in Morse and the opening bars of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. We talked of the Tortoise Day he introduced in September, of the same year, when workers all over the Continent were advised to eat their breakfasts particularly slowly, ask a lot of questions of their employers, and do as little work as possible. We talked of how, in the early part of this year, the Colonel mentioned in his broadcasts the names of local quislings in the occupied countries, and warned patriots against them; and of how, on May 8, 1942, his radio campaign came to an end.

In that final broadcast he said he wished at present to say no more about the plans of the V army offensive. The peoples of Europe were to continue their resistance, but not to risk their lives needlessly. A time for the revolution would come. "I shall not speak to you again," said the Colonel, "until the moment comes to indicate a particular line of action which is needed."

Then he finished upon a personal note as mysterious as anything in his long series of broadcasts. "Asmodée," he said, "Asmodée, are you listening? Your information was of value." After that, silence. Colonel Britton ended his campaign with the secret of his identity still intact.

No doubt he will speak again. When he does, the attack will be on in full tide.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, OCTOBER 17, 1942

In the Fabled Solomons

By Mary F. Barber

JACK LONDON wrote, when cruising in the Snark: "If I were a king, the worst punishment I could inflict on my enemies would be to banish them to the Solomons. On second thought, king or no king, I don't think I'd have the heart to do it." But that was over 30 years ago. The War Department in Washington, announcing the capture of a group of the important Solomon Islands, does not agree.

The Solomons! Another place name in that hugest of oceans stretching halfway across the globe. The name sets us searching for any odd facts of their history—trying to imagine what sights met the eyes of boys from the United States on landing. The one well-known fact, that the Solomons were the home of head-hunters and cannibals until very recently, and in the opinion of many travelers would revert to head-hunting and cannibalism today except for the strong hand of "Government," does not fit into the picture of modern mechanized war.

To begin with, capture in this case does not mean the actual gain of new enemy territory. The Solomon Islands were not Japanese; they are under Australian mandate from the League of Nations. The Japanese are there as overnight invaders.

But why the name "Solomon"? Odd as it seems, the name is Spanish. It ranks with the Fountain of Youth and the Eldorados of wishful thinking. In the days when Spaniards were searching the world for gold, one Alvaro Mendaña de Neyra sailed in 1567 from Callao, Peru, hoping to find Africa and unknown treasures. He found instead a new group of islands which he hopefully named the Islas de Salomon, believing he had found the source of the gold used in building Solomon's temple at Jerusalem. Mendaña may have found gold in some quantity, or he may have been a good publicity man. No more gold came to light until 1935, and then only in small quantity. The tale enabled Mendaña to outfit another expedition and 26 years later he sailed again, prepared to found a colony. The Isles of Solomon apparently had vanished. Men-

daña found nothing but empty sea or the wrong islands.

Two hundred years went by. Then two other expeditions sailed past or through, without locating them—a strange fact, since the mountains of the larger islands tower high in the sky. In 1767, the Englishman, Philip Carteret, landed, to find everything except the gold exactly as Mendaña had described it. Some Frenchmen followed, giving French names to some of the islands, but not remaining long. In 1845, French Marist Fathers founded a mission, which was abandoned for 40 years after its leader was killed by the savages.

Meantime the English came in, surveyed the coast, explored, and began to trade. This was not an easy task. The chief interest of the islanders was head-hunting, and there were continual disappearances. In 1856, Benjamin Boyd, cruising in his yacht, Wanderer, was kidnapped by the natives and was never heard of again. Parties of traders or missionaries escaped back to their ships, their numbers thinned. As recently as 1927 the islands had to be put under martial law because of uprisings involving the missionaries.

The natives are negroid, with Polynesian traces, but the civilization imposed on them thus far, unlike the natives of neighboring islands, is only a veneer. The native population has decreased 75 per cent in 50 years.

But the Solomon Islanders, with all their savagery, were also sinners against. With the growth of huge sugar plantations and commerce in the Fiji and other islands, labor shortages were frequently settled by raids upon the Solomons to enslave the natives and carry them off to forced labor on the plantations. Queensland in particular profited from this practice. It grew to be such a disgrace that in 1893, in the English tradition of simply putting an end to anything intolerable to a sense of decency, one Captain Hubert Gibson himself arbitrarily took possession of the islands for Great Britain. He did this by the simple procedure of writing



WHAT U. S. PLANES AND SHIPS DID TO TANAMBOGO
This Island Was One of the Targets of the Marines' Landing Operations

out the proclamation of annexation—his excuse being that 33 of the 50 Europeans then living on the islands were English. This brought a measure of order and the protection of the Crown, and the kidnappings of natives ceased. They are still "recruited" by roving ships for labor on other islands; but they go of their own will or, in the case of younger boys, by payment to their fathers for the stipulated period.

Germany meanwhile had been trading and colonizing on certain islands. In 1885, she and Great Britain, by agreement, divided the islands, and four years later Great Britain acquired most of the German territory, by exchange. What remained of the German "Salomon Inseln" was captured by an Australian armed

force in September, 1914, of the World War; and in 1920 the entire group was turned over to Australia by League of Nations mandate. This was their legal status at the time of the present Japanese invasion. The "Aussies" are therefore only defending or retaking their own territory.

The setting is familiar to us through the movies, with the beautiful shores prevalent everywhere in the South Seas. Blue sea, green combers, white surf, coral beaches, mangroves and coconut palms waving, their trunks ranged like pickets through which on the flatter islands glimpses might be had of the blue inland fresh-water lagoons. Huge, fantastic flying fish in the waters offshore; gray wood pigeons and brilliantly colored cockatoos in the jungle trees. Flowers everywhere—those great, odorous, brilliant blooms of the tropics.

The larger islands have towering peaks and dense jungles. Many of the smaller islands are quite flat, some mere coral reefs. There are still some active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. One group of islands, called the Salt Water Islands, is artificial, built just offshore by the natives by the incredible toil of piling up dead coral lumps, about the size of a football or smaller, into a solid island. These are small, with a gray coral seawall instead of a beach. It is believed the original purpose was protection from the more savage "bushmen" of the interior; but even today, with the mainland close by, the natives crowd themselves upon these man-made islands as into city slums, until there is barely room to move between the close-packed bamboo huts. The Salt Water People found themselves in a preferred position to take over one complete business and reserve it for themselves as cargo handlers for arriving or departing ships.

Commerce has replaced head-hunting. Farming is difficult, although the British have made it easier and healthier by draining many of the most unwholesome swamps. But the jungle is a natural obstacle to farming. A thick growth must be cut and cleared to raise a crop of sweet potatoes or bananas; the jungle plants all but overwhelm it before the crop is in, and there is not even a brief winter season for respite from the green tide. One crop so drains the soil that it is useless a second time, and a fresh growth of jungle must be cleared. Naturally, it is easier to live on fish and coconuts and barter with the white men.

The three natural products for export are pearl shell, ivory nuts, and copra, the dried nut flesh of the ripe coconut. Pearl or trochus shell comes washing into the shallow waters and is picked up or dived for by the natives and shipped away as it

(Continued on page 14)



THE ISLET OF TULAGI, CAPTURED FROM THE JAPANESE
Boy of the Siwal Tribe (Inset) Which Lives on Bougainville Island



THE GEOLOGIST can explain. The secret is magnesium, he will say. By some stroke of Pre-Cambrian genius, a liberal measure of that brilliant element was stirred into a fine, high-strung lava which burst through the roof of Europe, cooled, metamorphosed, crystallized, and eroded down

into the Tyrolean Alps. Had it been otherwise, those peaks would be mere calcium carbonate, good enough to quarry for a wall against the mists and snow, but hardly enough to kindle a whole region into poetry and ignite a shining legend such as that of the southern Tyrol.

Magnesium is a metal with a secret, inner fire. Infuse it into drab limestone and it hardens the crystal, rives it with bold lines of cleavage, and causes it to glow with a white, luminous light. The resulting stone is a high-bred substance which no chemist's qualitative analysis could entirely comprehend. When the near-by sun and the cold night alternately fire and chill, it bursts along its joint planes into a thousand small, gem-like cubes which drop onto deep, angular talus slopes below, leaving the mountain peaks jagged beyond all imagining, chiseled into countless irregular flutings as they soar into the sky, and capped with a pattern of rhombohedral shapes such as to make one wonder why geometric art had not been discovered centuries before.

The stone has a luster, too. I discovered its radiance for the first time from a chill chalet balcony as the earliest rays of the sun discovered the stardust which had settled down as I motored into the Dolomites under a blanket of constellations,

the night before. The rocks high above sparkled and shimmered and I could feel the pull which draws herds to the high pastures, and men higher still onto the dizziest peaks.

Understand this rock and you can unlock the legend of the southern Tyrol. Even an amateur poet can see the influence of magnesium everywhere. It glints from the spout of water which pitched off some towering height only to be captured and led into the town fountain. It reflects off shining cottages which lie strewn about fertile valleys and perched on inaccessible peaks. They are bright chalets with long balconies for looking upwards, ornamented with flower pots, drying clothes, aging holy pictures, much clear-grained native wood and white-washed walls, and the faces of children washed behind the eaves. "Out of a little window," wrote the poet Heine, "peeped a little rebel lass who took aim and shot with her big eyes; had the carriage not rolled past so quickly, she would have had time to re-load, and I certainly would have been struck."

When Heine was there, the mountain folk knew little of what happens below or beyond. "Of politics," he mocked them gently, "they are wholly ignorant except of the fact that they have an Emperor who wears a white coat and red breeches. That was told them by an old uncle, who had himself heard it at Innsbruck from Black Sepperl, who had been in Vienna. When the patriots clambered up to them and eloquently represented to them that they had now a prince who wore a blue coat and white breeches, they seized their guns, kissed wife and child,



The Tyrolese Will Come Home to Their Mountains

By Saville R. Davis

Photographs Made in the Southern Tyrol by Egona

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climbed down the mountains and al-
lowed themselves to be fought to the ut-
termost for the sake of the white coat
and the beloved red breeches."

Had the poet stayed longer, he would
have learned why. For if these Tyrolese
cared little what breeches burnished the
distant throne, it was because they had
for decades poured their emotional en-
ergy into a patriotism all their own—a
fierce allegiance to their particular world
of rock and valley. It was their tragedy
that these valleys formed one of Europe's
great mountain passes, and that the world
would not let them alone. Etruscan,
Roman, Gaul, Hun, Venetian, Austrian,
Italian—all flooded and ebbed. Just yes-
terday, the Tyrolese struggled to break
free from a Fascist Italy which sought
to extinguish their mountain culture. Hit-
ler offered to repatriate them in 1940 at
the cost of leaving their homeland, and
Fascism was shocked when 67 per cent
voted to leave.

But today, already there are reports
that the advance guard found the emperor
with the brown shirt and the brown
breeches something less than they had ex-
pected him to be, and great nostalgia has
come over them. They long for the twi-
light mists, the tinkling herds, the melan-
choly clang of bells. Doubtless they sing.
"Oh Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol," goes one of
their haunting favorites—the words of
their greatest patriot, Andreas Hofer,
when in jail in Mantua—"How I love you,
but I shall never see you again." But
there are other lines to the song, brighter
ones, lines out of the translucence of a
Tyrolean day: "Tyrol, Tyrol, Tyrol, I am
a boy of the Tyrol, always joyful and
happy. . . ."



Among the New Books

Liddell Hart as the Norman Angell of the Present War—A London Letter

This Expanding War, by Liddell Hart
London: Faber, 12s. 6d.
The War Moves East, by Strategicus
London: Faber, 10s. 6d.
I've Lived Another Year, by Eric Baume
London: Harrap, 9s. 6d.

LONDON
LIDDELL HART is the most celebrated of British military commentators. He is also, and unfortunately, the Norman Angell of the present war. Most people believe that the last war proved Sir Norman wrong, for Sir Norman is popularly supposed to have argued before the war started that it was too costly to happen. As a matter of fact, Sir Norman never did argue like this, but merely wrote things which not very careful readers might imagine meant pretty much the same. Now, Captain Liddell Hart is

generally thought to have maintained, before the present war began, that the defensive would always have the upper hand; and it is also the popular impression that the course of hostilities has shown that in actual fact the reverse is more often true. Most military and political commentators would not find anything to worry about in these circumstances; in England, at any rate, they contradict and confuse on Tuesday what they said on Monday with the greatest zest and satisfaction in the world. But Captain Liddell Hart has not this innate cheerful recklessness; and in "This Expanding War," which

deals with the way the war went between the invasion of the Balkans and the attack on the United States, he is constantly trying to remind us that he was right after all.

He does not make a formal answer to a set charge. It would be better if he did. For he could then get the thing over once and for all. But what happens is that this uneasy sense of a need for self-justification underlies everything he writes, and to some extent spoils the effect which his pungent mastery of style, great military learning, and acuteness of mind would otherwise make. It leads him, on the one hand, to point out

that he never really said that the defensive would invariably triumph, but only that it would triumph unless the offensive brought against it a superiority of three to one; and on the other to assert that the lessons of the war are not at all what most people think they are.

So far does his dialectic ingenuity lead him in this latter direction that he comes to the paradoxical conclusion that France was defeated because she was offensively and not defensively minded; that is, she geared her production to the making of weapons which would have made possible the invasion of Germany in 1942 instead of those that would have defended France in 1940. After this it is not surprising that the chief complaint he has to bring against the British Government is on the ground of its dare-devil reckless readiness to attack here, there, and everywhere at the same time.

The other main thesis of his work is that we should fight the war with cool heads rather than hot emotions. Before taking action we should always make "an unflinchingly accurate estimate of the war position and prospects," "a truly objective strategic audit." In this he is right; we want on our side no such colossal military blunder as led to the invasion of Russia with no preparation for a winter campaign.

But it should always be remembered that an objective assessment will take a proper account of subjective feelings. Captain Liddell Hart too often forgets this. In consequence, he underrates, for example, the significance of MacArthur's defense of the Bataan peninsula, and admits that his own method of reckoning would have accounted the position of Britain after the fall of France to be hopeless. Yet, oddly enough, this does not cause him to wonder whether his method of assessment, as he himself applies it, is mistaken. He

merely rejoices that the British people and their Government were not clever enough to recognize defeat when they saw it; they were, in fact, silly enough to be right.

In form the book consists of reprints of newspaper articles written during the past two years, linked together by a series of brief narratives. This gives it a somewhat restless air. But whatever its faults may be, no one can deny its stimulating and provocative quality, or its admirable accuracy.

The fourth volume of Strategicus' history of the war, "The War Moves East," covers much the same period as Liddell Hart's. It begins immediately after the fall of Smolensk in July, 1941, and continues till the surrender of Singapore, until the middle of this summer the most humiliating episode in the story of British arms. "The War Moves East" deserves the highest praise. It is a beautifully articulated narrative, it has the virtues of form, development, and climax, it is excellently produced and presented within the limits of wartime economy, unimpeachably accurate in detail and date, illuminating and wise in comment, and written with a purely military passion. I have read every word of it entranced, and cannot sufficiently wonder at the poise, perspective, and proportion that Strategicus has got into his story so soon after the events which it describes.

"I've Lived Another Year" is a diary of a Dominions journalist in London during 1941. Eric Baume is both trenchant and generous. Like most American and Dominion newspapermen, he is very quick on the trigger whenever he encounters instances of class distinctions in British life; but also he is warm-hearted in judgment at all times when he has personal knowledge to fall back on. The British people alternately exasperate him with their stupidity, and astound him with their courage.

He moves from the Savoy Hotel to Broadcasting House, and from Broadcasting House to the Savoy Hotel; so inevitably he knows little about the real democratic life of Britain, which consists far more in putting the feet on the mantelpiece and listening to the 9 o'clock news than any overseas journalist has yet discovered.

But this does not detract from the readability of Mr. Baume's book, which is full of first-rate gossip and good-hearted, impulsive comment on world affairs; so much so, in fact, that I quite failed to tear myself away from reading it in time to play my weekly game of clock golf in the back garden last Saturday afternoon.

HAROLD HOBSON.

The World of Poetry

ROBERT MORSE sees as a painter and writes as a poet, and this is not astonishing, since he is both. His first appearance as the latter, in book form, is as the author of "The Two Persephones" (New York: Creative Age Press. \$2.50).

It consists of two long narrative poems, one the title poem—the story of Persephone's visit to Hades and her return—and the other "Ariadne," concerning the love of Theseus for the daughter of the King of Crete, and the young man's slaying of the Minotaur. The poet shows great skill in integration and a masterful hand at verse forms, especially the traditional narrative pentameter. His characters are convincing, their dialogue clear and natural.

Taking the ancient Greek mythology as foundation, he gives a fresh and up-to-date version, as graceful as many of the romantic period and free of the cumbersome and redundant ornament in which they often indulged. The animals in the stories have their share of the fantastic but never become absurd as some long-accepted creatures we might name. The motif of the bull in the tale of

"Ariadne" is comprehended in the light of design by this artist-poet.

The lines throughout the book are readable. Thoughts and events crystallize here and there into short, powerful passages. Such profound gems occur as in the King's speech to Demeter, where we find:

The man is frivolous whose grief hangs on no larger thing than faded youth,
nor does the oak tree grudge a fallen leaf,

and in his reminiscent:

But worst of all, I found the very crime I loathed in others coiled within my mind.
Accursed and glib to curse, was I less smug than any man, less slow to hug the compromise?

The love scenes in both poems are constructed with compassion and delicacy. The bewildered searching of a sensitive mind is nowhere better described than in the passage about Persephone, shortly after her return to earth:

Deep in her stirred a thought unseizable, as if within a dark and troubled well some star could never find its image clear but broke perpetual in changing arcs, combined, and broke, and fled in silver rings.

The author designed his own book jacket, with decoration of Greek figure and symbols. His first book of poems gives him something to live up to.

PEARL STRACHAN

Unity in Europe Foreseen

A Wreath for Europe, by Paul Tabori. New York: Ives Washburn, 3s.

PAUL TABORI'S "A Wreath for Europe" is publicized as a story of "a lost world, of Europe as she lived, laughed, struggled and dreamed between two wars." Exception may be taken to the statement, for while Mr. Tabori had many and varied adventures, an account of his peregrinations about the Continent they can hardly be taken for a depiction of life in Europe. A witty chronicle, nevertheless, his book certainly is.

The author, a native of Budapest, settled in London in 1927. Since the outbreak of the war, he has worked with the B. B. C. supplying news to Hungary, and he has published 26 books and pamphlets in English.

"A Wreath for Europe" gives the impression now of hurry, now of copious padding, now of unquestionable sincerity, and again of deep-felt prophecy. Perhaps such was Mr. Tabori's intention, and he himself, commenting on his method, tells how all that one can do in writing a spiritual history of Europe between the two world wars, one "who is much too close to the events and tragedies of those 21 years," is to delve into "the somewhat worn bag of his memories and pull out at random whatever he finds in it." Thus, in 12 chapters, a prelude and an epilogue, Mr. Tabori hustles the reader from Paris, through France, Germany, the ever-smoldering Balkans, Austria, Mussolini's Italy, Spain, Salazar's Portugal, Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, and Switzerland. Some of the chapters are interesting, some of them dull, and now and then, the writer indulges in dissertations on oft-told political, artistic, literary, and personality facts, which, in view of the excessive output of books of this type, seem superfluous.

Some of Mr. Tabori's choicest writing appears in his descriptions and impressions of Italian scenes, such as the Piazza Erbe of Verona, to stand in the midst of which fills him suddenly with "the

happiness and tranquillity which permeates the square and its people." This is the essential Italy, "as truly representative as all the museums of Venice and Rome, the pictures of the Uffizi or the library of the Vatican."

An example of his philosophic observation is: "When the war is ended it will matter little what new boundaries are set, what reparations are enforced or criminals punished, what international air force or similar weapon of power is created." Schooling, the author believes, will do much toward the eradication of hate and prejudice. "We are conditioned," he says, "to hate almost from the cradle; our schools should be designed to uproot this hate and replace it with understanding."

Every six months or so, Mr. Tabori would like to take all the schoolchildren in Europe to the nearest frontier and show them that "beyond the guards and barriers the grass, the soil, the water, the clouds are all the same as their own; that the soldier who stands in front of his blockhouse has the same eyes, lips, hair as they have themselves."

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The Book Window

A Treasury of Biography, by Edgar Johnson (Howell, Soskin, \$3.75), abbreviates classic studies of the lives of great men from Wolsey down the centuries to Steffens, some sketched from outside, others self-drawn. They are arranged with regard to contrast as well as continuity of time, and they are meant to be an anthology of good reading. A general introduction and brief prologues to each chapter by the compiler give the book an educational slant of a desirable sort. Especial skill in selection of material is shown in the case of such figures as Samuel Johnson and Henry Adams.

Christianity Seen as the Only Bridge to True Human Brotherhood

Christocracy, by J. Middleton Murry. London: Andrew Dakers. 6s net.

THIS COMPACT little volume, so compact that no space is given to chapter headings, contains both fearless strictures upon many aspects of the social situation in Britain today and a proposal for the remedy of the conditions which the author definitely and, it seems, sometimes bitterly condemns. It is a thought-stirring volume containing many statements that would challenge opposition were they open to debate in a public forum.

As the province of a reviewer is to disclose to the reader the main issues of a book, the temptation will be resisted specifically to challenge many of these statements, some bizarre in the extreme. To cite a single instance: The proposition is set forth that under the economic conditions existing in Germany in the years before the present war, the only possible solution of the vast unemployment situation was to turn to arms production on a large scale. And the author suggests that the solution which he says was adopted by Britain, "Under-nourish the children," was the less moral of the two. Says he, "We became a 'National' unity under the stress of the 1930-31 slump against the unemployed," and he avers that England's reluctance to go to war can scarcely be credited to any righteous motive. He does not wish to imply that Britain is less moral than Germany because, if the situation had been reversed, Britain, he says, would have adopted the same policy.

The book obviously is written for home consumption and many of the points made stem from a most intimate knowledge of the social and political conditions quite impossible to an alien. The title itself is a coined word sprung from the use of words of similar origin. Much is heard regarding autocracy, democracy, anarchy, aristocracy. Why not "Christocracy"?

One would conclude that Christocracy means the power of the Christ exercised in the affairs of humanity. And such in general is the meaning as used by the author. A condition of society is envisioned in which there would be equality of opportunity for self-development, and no social discrimination would be tolerated. "The carpenter would say: This boy is a born carpenter. The doctor: This boy has the makings of a doctor. And there would be no heartburnings, since it would be recognized that a carpenter is as good as a doctor."

The basis of the thesis termed "Christocracy" is that the talents of the individual, although expressed through personality, do not belong to him "as an ego." They are not per se his possession, but belong to the community for its benefit. This for years has been to the author self-evident as the teaching of Jesus and as set forth by Paul. "For who maketh thee to differ from one another? And what hast thou that thou didst not receive? Now, if thou didst receive it, why dost thou glory as if thou hadst not received it?"

Society is in the highest sense a true community only as the capabilities of its members are developed in the vocation to which they are best adapted. This sounds strangely like communism, something which, however, as practiced in Russia, the author strongly condemns. Toleration, looming large, is a primary factor in a Christian society, and the future of parliamentary democracy in England depends upon the degree to which the nation finds its way into the government of a true

Christian society. The present situation he describes as "sub-Christian."

Mr. Murry sees great difficulties ahead in maintaining any definite form of a Christian social order following victory in the World War. Yet so accustomed have the people become to the concept of a tolerant society as inevitable that they take it for granted a Christian society will survive. He places severe strictures upon the modern set-up where privilege and possessions weigh so heavily against the underfed and underprivileged. He cites the statements of standards for attainment in the new social order issued in December, 1940, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and the Moderator of the Free Church Council:

1. Extreme inequality in wealth and possessions should be abolished.
2. Every child, regardless of race or class, should have equal opportunities of education suitable for the development of his peculiar capacities.
3. The family as a social unit must be safeguarded.
4. The sense of a divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work.
5. The resources of the earth should be used as God's gifts to the whole human race, and used with due consideration for the needs of the present and future generations.

Mr. Murry avers that apparently it had not occurred to the promoters of these excellent aims that they would be just as easily developed in an authoritarian government as in a democracy. He envisions a chasm between these

abstract principles of a new social order and their actuality in a concrete situation. And he holds that the type of parliamentary government in Britain is a more Christian political form than any effort of a democratic government on the Continent. The incorporation into the democratic form of government of the Christian principles as

set forth by Christ Jesus affords the only method of securing the toleration, justice to all, and equality of individuals which will make it possible for parliamentary democracy to endure.

The author seriously deprecates the idleness of the British Army. Five million men in the flower of manhood are not productively en-

gaged. This constitutes a tremendous burden which the country has to bear. These should be in training to solve the problems when the war is finished. If the war is not being fought to afford an opportunity to create a new order of society, then there will follow a blind lapse into barbarism. The Nazis and the Communists have a definite plan, a creed as it were, for which they are fighting. They know where they are going if victorious, the kind of society they would establish. Britain is lacking in this pre-vision. And Mr. Murry calls upon the Government to give the Army a creed or to let it discover one of its own.

The machine age has challenged the Christian social order dangerously. There is only one power that can rightly direct the power of the machine age. Believing that the commonly ascribed power, "Love, Christianity, socialism," is outmoded, the author offers a new name, "Community: conscious Community."

There is much in this little volume that severely criticizes phases of society which today obtain in America as well as in Great Britain. In no minor degree are all the nations facing the same problem, the way to a just and durable peace, not the peace nurtured in a Pax Romana, but a peace so firmly founded upon the spirit of Christianity that no longer will there be what has long been an impossible chasm between the strata of society. Christianity alone, pure and simple, can build the bridge that will unite humanity in a true brotherhood where will be equal opportunity for all.

A. F. G.

Revival of American Hope

Realistic Courage, by Walton E. Cole. Boston: The Beacon Press. \$1.50.

THE AUTHOR of "Realistic Courage" represents a liberalism that is neither a narrow cult nor a flat and shallow acquiescence. He has found a way to high living that does not take him away from common people, and he has come into possession of a buoyant hope that does not scorn realities.

All the vivifying elements in Mr. Cole's philosophy are found in his book. With accuracy, eloquence and erudition he analyzes the causes and destructive results of a rather prevalent American defeatism. He points out that grave crises have come before; and he quotes Emerson, who in 1841 wrote, "A great perplexity hangs like a cloud. . . . We mistrust every step we take. . . . our torment is Unbelief. . . . It is not that men do not wish to act. . . . (they) are paralyzed by the uncertainty what they should do."

He, also, points out that Ameri-

cans have always succeeded in overcoming those crises and quotes Emerson as saying that powers commensurate with our needs are available, "all experience to the contrary notwithstanding." In a way, that is a central thesis of the book, namely, that we have at our disposal real power to win this struggle if we utilize it. He devotes many pages to showing our sources of power.

His chapter on "America's Heritage of Courageous Faith" is very helpful. It opens a treasure house from which Americans may draw. Of course, he realizes that American self-worship would be a kind of Nazism and entirely avoids any such tendency, but he does well to point out that America has a record of courage that has inspired the whole world and should now be an inspiration.

One of Mr. Cole's specialties is a kind of "biographical treatment." He finds that in moments of doubt and weakness we can find light and strength by associating with noble men and women about us or who have gone before us. He uses that treatment very effectively in his chapter on "Maintaining a Valiant Spirit."

His words about "Confidence in the Human Venture" revive faith in our fellowmen at this moment when many men appear to be very bad. Since the book was prepared by a pastor primarily for church people, this section contains theology. Since Dr. Cole is a Unitarian it is of a humanitarian sort. He vigorously combats the pessimistic trend in European theology, which he thinks leads toward a kind of despair. Despair for the future of man would surely bring darkness over the earth, while superficial faith in everyone's goodness patently leads to self-deception and even to a wilful perversion of history. The author of "Realistic Courage" tries to steer between these dangers.

His sweeping oration on the "Future is Open" is an uplifting call to action and serves as a fitting climax to his whole march toward high adventure. No one can read it without being grateful to the author, and resolving to play his part better in this struggle.

R. H. M.

In the Northwest Clearings

The Bearing Land, by Archie Binns. New York: McBride & Company. \$3.

MEMORIES of the land of boyhood, if well told, are always interesting; and so much the better if interlaced with great affairs or historic events. Archie Binns' memories of the adolescent period of the Puget Sound country, and of himself, are of this variety.

It should hardly be appropriate to mention Paul Bunyan in connection with a factual narration of such integrity, and yet the time Mr. Binns tells about fell in those heroic decades when the wilderness of the saltwater Northwest was trying with all its natural strength, but futilely, to block the course of trade as it was expressed through the saw and the axe of the timberman. The story might have been called, with only a little stretching of the imagination, the Boyhood of Paul Bunyan.

For it was boyhood in deep forest clearings, where clear rivers came down from snow-hatted mountains; boyhood in a day when small steamer captain raced small steamer captain up and down the tides between competitive Tacoma and Seattle, when automobiles were unknown, and when a gasoline engine on a tidy yacht won the excited interest of youth and only the scorn of the generation that knew steam as the source of mobile power.

It was boyhood on a "stump farm," in a land that was in the very process of being turned almost entirely from grandly impassible forests into denuded hills that would provide a surfeit of farms of the sort for all comers for decades to come. It was kinship with lumberjacks who tore the forests down and spirited them away to whining sawmills; ships coming up the world for the richly-scented lumber and conveying it out around the next bend into the mysterious afar.

A thousand memories are revived—such as a hunt for the geoduck, that "prehistoric clam a foot long," whose presence deep under the mud at low tide is be-

trayed by its ostrich-like neck stretching to the surface; such as the valiant little Sound steamer which had a whistle too large for its tiny boiler, and would whistle itself to a veritable standstill and its whistle to a pathetic whisper whenever its master leaned too persistently on the cord.

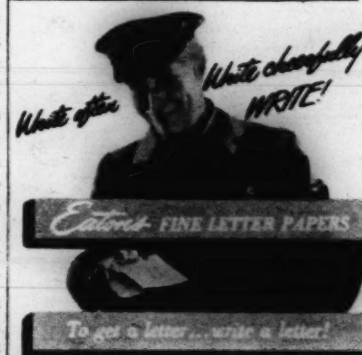
The author has not limited himself to personal experiences. He writes both a folk volume and a history. Names such as Lewis and Clark, Dr. John McLoughlin, Marcus Whitman, Jason Lee, and many others fit along through the frontier background that seems only a step or two back of the days when Seattle, "the city that has never known defeat," was fighting valiantly for its future, the future that was called to the world's attention through discovery of gold on Klondike Creek up back of Alaska.

Mr. Binns does not stop with the past, nor even with the ship-and-airplane-building present in his concern with the land he loves. He looks into the future and sees the great Columbia River, now harnessed, giving water to 2,500,000 acres of rich desert soil; sees a new and extensive generation of stump farmers turning to the not-too-rich cut-over hill-lands of the drenched western slopes, building houses with their own hands, working outside to support their farms, raising, like his father, "a crop of boys" in a veritable paradise for boys.

To one who knows this vast and varied State, from the deserts of Horse Heaven to magic Crescent Lake in the Olympic Mountains, and to the island-sprinkled northern reaches of Puget Sound, Mr. Binns has contributed a richly enjoyable acquaintance. It is the next thing to a vacation tour, under a friendly, expert and enthusiastic guide.

R. L. B.

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Biblical Lore Treated in Great Detail in Jewish Encyclopedia

The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, in 10 volumes, Vol. 7. Edited by Isaac Landman. New York: The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia.

ENTRIES from Levitan to Mose-rim are embraced in Vol. 7 of "The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia." In it the high standard of writing, editing, and printing set in the early volumes is maintained, and the coverage of subjects is thorough. Non-Jewish personages are included if they have played an important role in the life of the Jewish people, whether as its champions or its persecutors.

The article about Lincoln in the present volume relates an interesting story. During the Civil War, General Grant ordered the eviction of the Jews from certain military areas on the ground that several Jews among cotton traders had violated the Northern blockade. Lincoln promptly revoked the order, upon complaint from the Jewish representatives in the district affected. In the article on President Madison, a letter is quoted in which Madison writes that for some time he was "a pensioner on the favor of Haym Salomon, a Jew broker." Madison appointed a number of Jews to office.

As in previous volumes, Biblical lore is treated in great detail, so that the Encyclopedia is in effect a Bible dictionary. An arresting item is that on the locust, which is still a great problem in Palestine. In 1928, the English troops fought it with flame throwers. In the Old Testament, the locust appears under nine different names, putatively translated as "that which collects or swarms," "that which hides the sky," "that which runs to the right and left," etc.

Many events and incidents recorded in the present volume acquire dramatic significance in

the light of current history. Few know that the author of the famous "Hate Poem" against England, current in the last war, was a Jewish poet, Lissauer. Otto Liman von Sanders, the German general of World War I, was half-Jewish. Ironically, he led the German-Turkish forces in Palestine against the non-Jewish English general, Allenby, at a time when the British Government proclaimed Palestine a Jewish homeland. One cannot read without emotion the account of the life of Hans Litten, who had the unique

experience of cross-examining Hitler for two hours in 1931, when Litten was attorney on behalf of two workers stabbed by a Nazi attacker. Several years later, these two hours cost Litten his life in the Dachau concentration camp.

The article on literature in various countries shows the extraordinary force of the Jewish intellectual diaspora. The process of dispersion is discussed in a special article, Migration of the Jews, subdivided into sections, from ancient times to Hitler.

Among entries on contempo-

rary statesmen, the article on Litvinoff, written by Corliss Lamont, attracts interest. The article on Karl Marx is surprisingly small. It is preceded by a collective entry on Julius Marx (commonly known as Groucho Marx), Arthur Marx (commonly known as Harpo Marx), Leonard (Chico) Marx, and Herbert (Zeppo) Marx. There are fifty-two entries under Levy. This family name is spread all over the globe. There are Americans and Australians, Germans, Poles, and Bohemians; the French, the Dutch, and the Hungarian

Levys. In different countries, in different lines of endeavor, the Levys are publishers, merchants, army men, judges, artists, mathematicians, historians, geologists, public officials, lexicographers, cantors, inventors, authors, and Congressmen. There are 27 biographies of men with the patronymic Meyer, among them a Danish socialist agitator, a French journalist, a German chemist, a French war hero, and an American Congressman.

The outward appearance of the volume is excellent. There are numerous pictorial illustrations, photographs, and reproductions of manuscripts. Graphic presentation of the subject goes hand in hand with accurate and scholarly analysis. Among the few slips to be mentioned is the discrepancy of dates in the entry on Fernando Liuzzi. His dates are given as 1884-1941, and yet the article states that he came to the United States where he "lectured on the subject of musical esthetics through 1942." The fact is that Liuzzi returned to Italy, where his career closed on Oct. 6, 1940. The biography of Burle Marx, the Brazilian conductor, is written in the past tense, although he is living.

N. S.

Invitation to Canadians to Move North

Canada Moves North, by Richard Finnie. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

TO GLANCE at a flat map of the Northern Hemisphere is to understand what Richard Finnie means with his title, "Canada Moves North." It can be said with equal meaning that the world is moving, or has moved, north. The airplane is responsible. It is shrinking the frontiers of that fabled and once fearsome land, the Arctic.

That section of Canada with which Mr. Finnie deals is the Northwest Territories, lying between the Yukon on the west and Hudson's Bay on the east, and extending northward from Canada's prairie provinces well into the Arctic Circle. He is no apologist for the Canadian Arctic and sub-Arctic; he is their staunch defender. He whops authors and pressmen of all varieties—the nobility, the clergy, explorers, and just plain reporters—for their insinuations that the North he admires is bleak and cold and its Eskimos altogether primitive. He credits some such writers with sincerely believing the things they have set down on paper, but avers that the conditions described existed largely in the writers' own thinking.

Thus, the least a reviewer can do in return is to credit the author with sincerity, and to observe that if his picture of the Northland is too glowing, its peoples too heroic, its climate too salubrious, its advantages perhaps overemphasized and its disadvantages glossed over

—well, that is the way it all appears to Mr. Finnie.

A northerner by birth, Mr. Finnie has been an explorer and a student of the Canadian Arctic and sub-Arctic since 1924, say his publishers. His book gives praise to Vilhjalmr Stefansson and his book, "The Friendly Arctic," but derides a Province of Ontario school textbook which goes so far as to assert that "The climate of the far northern areas is so severe that the land there will never maintain a large population."

The author says he has wintered in the Arctic and traveled over much of the Northwest Territories, but has never been so seriously inconvenienced by cold up there as he has been in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and even St. Petersburg, Florida. He hastens to add that these places do not actually have colder weather than the Arctic, but that people are unprepared for cold snaps in the southern climes, and thus are caught off guard.

The trappers and the Hudson's Bay Company first took "civilization" to the edge of the Arctic by way of the Mackenzie River. Nowadays their trails are followed by boats in the summertime and by airplanes at all times of the year. Foodstuffs, fresh vegetables (in winter) and other supplies go in. Radium, gold, silver, furs come out. There is oil in the Northwest Territories, too. And any section of the earth's surface covering oil is written down for future exploitation.

Most of today's wars are being fought within a circle extending only one-half the distance from the North Pole to the Equator. There is no such close-packed focal point of "civilization" at the south end of the world.

Alaska, which looms larger and larger in the world, is just beside the Northwest Territories of Canada. The future of those two "largely vacant" areas is closely linked. The great aerial pathways of the future, connecting the lands and cities of the Northern Hemisphere, will cut across and above those Arctic and sub-Arctic lands. Brig. Gen. William (Billy)

Mitchell was the prophet of this now widely recognized fact; and Mr. Finnie is merely elaborating on the Mitchell theme, adding the detail that any land which can grow good hay and beef and garden vegetables, while also producing gold and oil and radium, is not likely to be passed by in the postwar quest for habitable frontiers.

"Canada moves north," he says; and then, "Canada must move north." He wants it to move north; and probably it will.

R. L. B.

The Antislavery Movement

The Drums of Morning, by Philip Van Doren Stern. New York: Doubleday Doran. \$3.

ALTHOUGH historians and military strategists still comb through the annals of the Civil War's long-remembered battles, more and more writers of late have been exploring the vast ramifications of the conflict quite apart from the actual scenes of combat. Many of these authors are content merely to tell a story, or to shed some light on less familiar historical incidents; it has been gratifying to note that, on the whole, they regard the war as over and make no attempt to stir up animosities.

It comes as somewhat of a surprise, then, to see in Philip Van Doren Stern's new novel, "The Drums of Morning," as one-sided a picture as might have resulted 75 or 80 years ago, when a pall of cannon smoke still clouded the air. Under the circumstances, such a viewpoint may be understandable, for Mr. Stern's object is to follow the spread of the antislavery movement by means of a narrative detailing the adventures of Jonathan Bradford, an ardent young Abolitionist who invariably sees only one side of the shield.

The story opens with a description of the Alton Riots in Illinois in 1837, in which Jonathan's father is killed by the same faction which opposed Elijah Lovejoy's Abolitionist activities. The boy

feels that both his father and Lovejoy are martyrs whose work must be carried on, and he pledges himself to that end. From that time on, he is closely connected with the antislavery movement; indeed, the record of his experiences includes such an ingenious marshaling of facts and revivification of authenticated incidents that the result is practically a history of Abolitionism.

John Brown, Theodore Parker, Thomas Wentworth Higginson naturally dominate the story on the few occasions when they stride across the pages; the Anthony Burns affair, the extraordinary functioning of the Underground Railroad, the vicissitudes of Abolitionists on the lecture platform provide added incident. Mr. Stern is at his best when dealing thus with the fruit of his intensive research. When he elaborates on Jonathan's private ventures, he is less successful.

The fictional aspect of the narrative covers Jonathan's travels through the South prior to the war; and, after interludes in New England and Pennsylvania, his return to Charleston and subsequent imprisonment for the duration. Three love affairs also find their way into the story, but they might well have been omitted; certainly they contribute nothing to the credit of Jonathan's character. For that matter, Jonathan's position as protagonist is often imperiled at other times as well; he is seldom likable and never as impressive as circumstances would warrant. His wholehearted zeal for the cause of antislavery is admirable, but the narrowness of his outlook provides shortcomings which are detrimental to the book's potential value.

For example, Jonathan rightly bemoans the burning of Chambersburg. He does not remember that there were flames in Atlanta, too. If one is to be forgotten, it would be wise to forget the other as well. The half-way raking of old coals serves no purpose. Jonathan's story does give a vivid picture of the progress of Abolitionism, yet the reader must remember that there were other issues at stake besides slavery, and that Jonathan's picture of the South might have been slightly prejudiced.

M. W. S.

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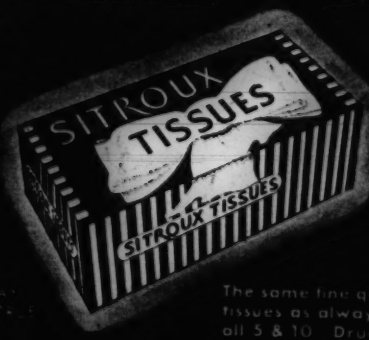
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LANDED FOR LAND JOBS

Arthur Wiener Photo

These Stewardesses Are Finding Work on Land Since the Sea Jobs Are Over Until the Seas Are Safe Again for Women Travelers

Drydocked For the Duration

PERHAPS YOU haven't been thinking much lately about the waitresses, maids, and stewardesses who used to serve you aboard ship when the oceans were free. But they have been thinking about you because you, as passengers, represent to them a life they loved, from which they are cut off by the war. "We're in drydock," they say, laughing a little, but it is wry laughter, because they really like it much less on land than on sea.

Close to 400 women members of the National Maritime Union were thrown out of work when war was declared and the Navy ordered them ashore. You can find some of them now, doing clerical jobs around the hiring hall of the Union in New York. Mary Kluchka had been a waitress at sea for five years; for the present she's working as registrar in the tripartite division of Union headquarters. With things the way they are on the high seas, wasn't she, well, just as well satisfied? "Pooh. Why should I be afraid of going to sea? Traffic along Sixth Avenue gets a little wild at times, too!"

Teresa Riggs had worked as a waitress on shipboard six years. Now she's registering men for deck and engine-room service. "It's the nearest thing I could find to being at sea myself," she says, simply.

Myrtle Tuggle had shipped five years aboard a Grace Line ship plying between New York and Valparaiso. She comes from Georgia, and after she got out of high school she got a job as a hotel cashier. But she wanted to see the world, and she thought going to sea would be a good way to do it. "It gives you an independent feeling, working at sea," she says.

Very few of the girls "drydocked" by the Navy order had an easy time getting a job. Naturally, they turned to the idea of defense work. In lots of defense plants they weren't considered hireable. There was an odd idea around that girls who'd waited on table and done stewardess work were fit only for menial jobs. About all the State Employment bureaus could suggest was chambermaid work.

On the ocean at the time of the declaration of war, many of these women had one last fling of excitement. One of the girls was five days at sea when the declaration came. "It was about lunch time

when we heard the news. Right after lunch, every crew member, including the girls, got pails of paint, and brushes, put on dungarees, and helped paint the ship gray. It was fun. When the paint job was done, the blackout watches were set, and the girls stood four-hour watches like the men. It was serious and it was exciting, and we learned a lot from it."

When the girls were detached from their ships they started a formal request that the order be rescinded and they be sent to sea again. After all, women had as much at stake in the war as the men; the jobs they had been filling at sea were necessary, and they were qualified. But one trouble was that the over-all number of girls involved was too small for preoccupied officials to bother about in all the confusion.

When you see these girls, you are struck by their mature composure, their seriousness of viewpoint and purpose. Not that they lack a sense of humor. The girl who came from the deep South, for instance: "Up to the time I got a job as a ship's waitress I never knew anythin' about labor unions," she said, in a soft drawl. "But—three trips, and I was plenty organized!"

The girls are proud of what organization has done for the girls who work aboard ship. (They don't speak of their jobs as something over and done with, but work in which there is a slight lull.) "The National Maritime Union is the most progressive union of any," several of them remarked. By sound thinking and steady effort it's been able to change what was once a terribly hard and unpleasant type of work into a real vocation that the girls can be proud of, with enough money to make it both gainful and interesting. In the old days you signed on as a waitress but you had to do all sorts of other jobs—pick up trays, work in the galley and pantry—and the hours were often more than 12 hours at a stretch. Now you never find a girl who signed on as a waitress scrubbing a deck or polishing brass. We get plenty of towels, and good food, and comfortable quarters and we have a chance to see interesting people and places. That is—we did—until we were—the girls standing in the group laughed—"so rudely interrupted."

But they are confident of going back to sea again. They'd like it if the Navy would reconsider, decide that to let them resume their jobs would free men for other war service. They'd have the feeling that they were being useful in ways they know best.

Some of them still recall the visit paid them by a delegation representing the Soviet Maritime Union. In the delegation was one woman representative. Talk turned on the way the Soviet Government had requested women to volunteer for sea duty. When the American girls said they, being girls, had not been allowed by the Government to keep on with their jobs at sea, the Russians shrugged and pitied them. It made the American girls feel namby-pamby and embarrassed. Right in the middle of the picture-taking for the papers the Russian girl refused to pose because the American girls were being left out of the pictures. "In Russia," she murmured, "women get full equality with men, even in pictures for the press."

The girls don't expect to be allowed to go back to sea while the war lasts. They are inclined to believe that all the officials who'd have to consider the matter are too busy with other things.

"We're still hoping, though," they say gallantly. Anyway, by daybreak the day after peace is declared, they'll be on hand to sign up again. "Think of all we're missing—just because someone thought it wouldn't be safe for us! Safe! Who cares about being safe! What we'd rather be is busy, doing something we know how to do, and enjoy!"

EVELYN ROE

Famed Seal Islands

When the United States Navy recently evacuated civilians from the Pribilof Islands, along with residents of the Aleutians west of Dutch Harbor, it brought this group within the recognized potential war zone of the far north Pacific.

The Pribilofs are situated in the Bering Sea about 220 miles north and slightly west of Uncle Sam's Dutch Harbor base in the Aleutians. Lying off the broad entrance to Bristol Bay—280 miles from the main body of Alaska—they guard vital sea and air routes through Bering Strait to Russia's north European front, as well as to northeastern Siberia.

Renaissance in Geography

THE GLOBAL CHARACTER of the war is stimulating a renaissance of interest in geography, according to Johnson E. Fairchild, instructor in geography and world affairs at Cooper Union. Germany has far surpassed the United States in this field of education, he points out.

Americans in and out of school are rapidly seeking knowledge of the regions which the nation's armed forces may be called upon to defend, Mr. Fairchild says. "They want to know how the loss of a seemingly remote country can affect the supply of commodities and food products which the American household has taken for granted," Mr. Fairchild explains. "Many have relatives going to battle stations in distant areas which in the past the average person knew vaguely, if at all."

"The war has demonstrated that the study of geography, even by civilians on the home front, merits far more attention than it has been given in the schools and colleges of the United States. Brightly-colored maps greet German school children in their kindergarten classes and follow them through every stage of their education, but in this country geography has been relegated to a minor position in just about every primary and secondary school."

Throughout Europe, geography has been a popular subject among candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy for centuries. In American universities, it has only been during the past 15 years that geography has become an accredited course for graduate study.

As a result, only 165 doctor of philosophy degrees have been granted in the United States in this field since 1925.

"For the duration, if not for all time, geography should be taught for its current significance. Just as geographic characteristics determine the course of a war, so should developments in the present struggle shape the content of classroom and lecture-platform discussions of the subject."



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.. China Will Never Quit

(Continued from Page 5)

than we dare today to hope, coming so quickly that the essential forms of democracy may yet remain unchanged. In that victory, we may be sure that China will have a great share, but let us remember that she is determined to have a great share in the peace. If victory comes as quickly as this for the United Nations, it will have come too quickly for us to have changed at all. In that case there will be an unchanged imperialism in Asia, and unchanged relations between the man of the western world and the man of Asia.

Now it is true that it is fortunate for the world that China is fighting on the allied side and is cutting across the color line in this

war. This is because China has never thought primarily in terms of color. Nevertheless, this does not mean that she will go on enduring the disadvantages of color prejudice, which she considers ridiculous. China will insist on a future world where progress toward human co-operation will not be blocked by color prejudices and by the superiority-inferiority relations of imperial rule. If war does not bring about these fundamental changes for the future, then China believes that peace must bring them.

But sudden victory either for ourselves or for the Axis is improbable. China faces a future much more likely to be a changed democracy. How changed? Changed in one or two ways. This war will be won by the United Nations either as a dictatorship war or as a people's war. We cannot hope to win it in our present undecided divided fashion. Either we must organize ourselves completely on the pattern of military dictatorship, which will in fact be complete dictatorship, or we must make it a true people's war. If it is to be won as a military dictatorship, then the evils which we fight in one of two ways. This war will ourselves, to be attacked and destroyed one by one as we have the strength to do. China will herself remain unchanged, or certainly less changed than the rest of us. She would then have to face a future in which even her triumphant allies would no longer be democracies. She would have to live with them, but without yielding up herself.

It is only if we decide to make this a people's war—that is, if we decide to all go out for democracy, and declare that freedom and human equality shall be our unchanging self, that China can feel at ease about the future and give her whole heart and strength to the winning of the war, sure that peace will be peace, and not simply a continuing of the war for democracy—that is, for the fight of people to be born free and equal to each other.

For China is fighting this war not primarily as our ally. She is fighting this war because she believes in freedom and human equality. She does not want to be



THE RUINS OF HOME

Standing Amid the Debris of Her Bomb-Wrecked Home, This Chinese Woman and Her Little Family Continue the Struggle Against Japanese Aggression, Choosing With Their Men Any Hardships Rather Than Submission to Tyrannical Rule

dominated by anybody nor does she want to be looked down upon by anybody because her people are Oriental or have yellow skin and black eyes and hair. She wants her people to have a place in the human race equal to that of any other people, and she makes this a principle. She is our ally because she will not be dominated by anyone, not even by another yellow-skinned, black-haired, black-eyed people—she is for freedom, regardless of race and color. She will be our ally so long as we take the same stand, and so far as we take the same stand.

This is her unchanging self which faces the changing future. No more domination, an equal chance for everybody, and co-operation with, instead of rule over one another, to be the law of relationships between people. She takes this stand in sensible self-interest, which she believes will be the self-interest of all. But it is a moral stand, too, and China is not afraid of the word moral. Perhaps the most frequently used word in her people's vocabulary is the word "Li," which means to behave rightly in all relationships.

This "Li," or sense of the fitting and right behavior in human relationships, will be, I believe, China's greatest contribution to the future. When this war ends in a victory for the United Nations, the statesmen with their experts and advisors will gather about the peace table to decide the future of the whole world. You remember that peace table after the first World War. China was not there. Although China was on our side in the war, she was not asked to sit at the peace table. An Englishman, an American, a Frenchman and an Italian sat there, and the wretched peace treaty they made was no peace treaty at all. This time surely there will be no question of China's presence at the peace table. I believe that it will be the saving of the peace that she will be there.

For China has a wisdom in human relationships that none of us has. She has a good sense that none of us has. She will know that if a treaty contains in it the seeds to germinate another war, it will not be a peace treaty. However much she has suffered, she will have the sense not to want to suffer

any more, and to plan ways for all of us to avoid more suffering. China has lived so long that she has learned what newer peoples have not—she has learned now to learn from mistakes.

To that peace table let us hope that China will bring her unchanging self, that self which has already lived through 10,000 changes of circumstances and can live through 10,000 more.

Outdoor Gallery

BARN IN THIS southern Wisconsin area are pretty much like barns the world over, but—through the efforts of Frank Engebretson—many of them are things of beauty to the passer-by.

Engebretson is a painter with an original turn of mind. Instead of covering barns with the usual flat coat of red, he puts pictures on them. He's been doing this now for 25 years and, as a result, barns for miles around now form an outdoor art gallery of giant murals, some covering 4,000 square feet.

All are done in oils with several protective coatings against the weather. Subjects usually are rural landscapes, highway scenes, or mountain views.

Engebretson makes no pretense of being an important artist. But his well-proportioned paintings satisfy the art craving of the folk in this community. Possessors of an "Engebretson Original" are proud to take the visitor through the barnyard to get a closeup view. He doesn't copy from pictures, usually, but creates each barn mural himself. "If the client has some favorite picture he wants reproduced," he says, "I'm happy to oblige. . . . But I prefer to do originals."

Engebretson learned painting between chores on his parents' farm. He started out before the turn of the century painting barns the usual one color job, but he "had a bug for art," so he explains, and so conceived the idea of beautifying the barnyard with murals.

Engebretson has done some commercial sign painting and work on stage backdrops, but, he says, "I prefer being out in the open, sliding a paint brush over the side of a barn."

.. Solomons

(Continued from Page 7)

is. It is the basis of our common "mother of pearl" buttons. One side of the shell is red, and cheaply made buttons sometimes show a trace of this red on the underside. Ivory nuts are a product of a palm tree. They also are exported in natural form, to be ground up into a paste also used for the manufacture of buttons, knife handles, and gimcracks.

Tulagi, which Captain Gibson chose as the capital, is a tiny island on the edge of the larger Florida Island, almost in the center of the group. It is a bower of flowers, with garden paths instead of roads. There are giant lilies, hedges of hibiscus, bougainvillea vines on the houses. The native huts are of bamboo poles with thatched roofs and perhaps a couple of logs across the front to keep out the pigs. But the English have a way, even in the world's most unlikely spots, of achieving their own standard of living, regardless of what goes on around. And here as elsewhere, the British outpost set up its hotel, clubhouse, tennis court, golf links, clean streets, of more or less European pattern. The number of Europeans in Tulagi rose into the hundreds in peacetime.

Trading has, of course, wrought many changes among the natives themselves. Contact with the whites has, for one thing, solved the language problem. Formerly one mountain tribe might not understand the dialect of another only a few miles away. Now a vivid "pidgin English" passes everywhere.

But if American boys in the Solomon Islands are seeing strange sights, so, too, are the natives. Beside their long, narrow, hollowed-out canoes with wide outriggering of bamboo poles—the fastest craft of the South Seas—may rise the gray snout of a submarine from the deep blue waters. They have been invaded by a yellow race from the west, and a white race from south and east bent upon driving the yellow men off. The devil gods and their belief in taboo (here called tambu) have not protected them. Mentally, they are far too primitive to comprehend the white man's long-term vision of taboos war itself and living in economic prosperity and peace. "Government" to them still means the end to head-hunting. But whatever tide of battle washes over the Solomons, it must inevitably carry off some of the timeless stagnation of ignorance and bring in fresh ideas. The world is too small today for savagery to claim any permanent home.

The Japanese are not seeking the Solomon Islands primarily for anything the islands themselves contain, though copra and mother of pearl are valuable to commerce. If that were all, San Cristoval, a Spanish name reminiscent of Mendaña of Peru—Ysabel named for his wife—Bougainville of the forgotten French settler—Florida with its flowers—these and all the seven large and countless small islands could go on simmering peacefully under their tropical sun forever. But in a global war even desert and jungle may serve as air and naval springboards, and the traveler who casually remarked some years ago that the bays of the Solomon Islands "would accommodate an entire fleet of battleships" spoke prophetically. And so a new pin is placed on a map of the wide Pacific, halfway across the world.

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THE BATTERED OLD freight car with its chalked sides may not look like a shining patriot, but it really is, you agree, when you hear what it is doing these days.

Freight cars are moving along so fast, and carrying such big loads of war materials that a potential car shortage, due to priorities on materials, just doesn't materialize. With 17 per cent fewer freight cars in the country now than there were in 1918, the railroads are managing to carry more freight than ever before, according to the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations.

It is not through choice that the roads are getting along with fewer cars. Their programs called for extensive additions to their stock, but materials necessary for new cars appeared to be even more necessary for the Army. So the railroads have had to find ways to get along with about 50,000 fewer cars than they had hoped to have by next October, peak month for freight traffic.

The shortage is not alarming them, however. They promise to do the job of carrying materials for the war without permitting any freight bottlenecks. Their experience last year gives them confidence. In 1941, they say, they carried the greatest amount of freight in their history with many thousand fewer cars than they owned in 1929, year of the previous peak.

Last October, an all-time peak month for the American freight business, the railroads got along with a limited number of cars. "With the average car utilization of peacetime," said one of their representatives, "it would have required about three quarters of a million more freight cars than were then in service to have accomplished last October's job."

A number of factors contribute to this increased efficiency. The main idea has been to keep cars in use more of the time. "Time out" for repair has been cut. Last year the ratio of cars awaiting repairs to those in service was reduced to the lowest level in his-

tory, according to the Western Railways' Committee.

In periods of lighter traffic, freight cars were held in the yards for indefinite periods awaiting attention from the repair crews. In some years preceding the defense period the ratio was above 12 per cent of cars out of service. Now it is 3.2 per cent. This change in ratio is estimated to be putting 150,000 more cars in use.

Comparisons with the World War period are striking testimonies to increased efficiency. Now there are 1,971,617 freight cars in use, counting privately owned freight cars as well as those belonging to the railway companies. In 1918, there was 2,363,861. That means there are 17 per cent fewer today. But this reduced number did the job.

One reason they could do much more work is that they are carrying bigger loads. In 1918, the average load was 596 tons per train. The first three months of this year it was 918 tons.

Trains are getting longer, and that increases efficiency. In 1929, previous all-time record year for freight, the average freight train was 46.7 cars long, taking figures for the first three months of the year. In the comparable period this year, the average train consisted of 49.6 cars.

The trains have speeded up greatly, too. In 1918, the average load of freight moved along at 20 miles per hour. This year it swept along at 41.5 miles. That means a big saving in cars. A reduction of one day's time required for the average car to make a round trip adds the equivalent of 100,000 cars to the current supply for everyone.

Co-operation of shippers is helping also. Then there are restrictions on the use of cars for warehousing purposes, which help to keep them rolling. For example, there are restrictions on car supply for grain loading, in cases where the grain cannot be put into bins or elevators promptly when it reaches terminals. The campaign to encourage summer shipment of coal will also help, it is pointed out.

D. K.



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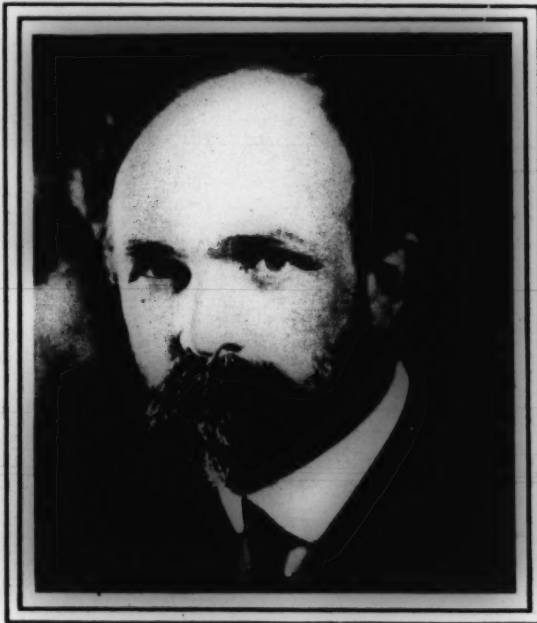
MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "Between you and I" instead of "Between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "forMIDable," "aveNOO," and "KEWpon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

They are inclined to overwork commonplace words such as "wonderful," "clever," "adorable," and "marvelous" until their speech and writing become dull and lifeless. How grossly their mistakes and hackneyed language *misrepresent* them!

What Does Your English Tell About You?

It is so easy to say, "But I am not like that!" Unfortunately, however, if you do make mistakes, you are doubtless unconscious of them. Nevertheless, *others* notice them, and may misjudge you accordingly. Even if you are not guilty of the slips mentioned above, is it not possible that you make other equally unpardonable blunders without realizing it?

Every time you talk or write, your English either handicaps or helps you. If you use crude, ungrammatical expressions—if your pronuncia-



SHERWIN CODY

tion is faulty—if your vocabulary is limited—if you hem and haw in vainly trying to express your ideas—others are certain to feel that you lack educational advantages, even though they are too polite to mention it. But if you can always express yourself correctly and easily—without groping for the right words to express your meaning—without making errors in grammar—others will see in your English a favorable reflection of your culture and refinement.

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